

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNITION OF MR. JOE
ORSCHELN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. Joe Orscheln, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Joe is a senior at Southern Methodist University and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Joe joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives intern program at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Joe has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, Joe has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Joe has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. Joe Orscheln for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JANE GATES

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, a dear friend and a distinguished citizen of the First Congressional District of Arkansas, Dr. Jane Gates.

During my tenure in office, it has been my privilege to know and work with Dr. Jane Gates. As Chair of the Political Science Department and former Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Arkansas State University, Dr. Gates has mentored numerous students as they have prepared for their future endeavors. Countless individuals from across our state and nation, regularly

seek the wise counsel of Dr. Gates who has authored many scholarly publications, presented at many academic forums, and participated in numerous professional and community activities.

Despite the overwhelming pace she sets for herself, one priority always remains—her students. Perhaps the most impressive of her legacies are the many former students that now serve our state and this nation as public servants.

In August, Dr. Gates will leave Arkansas State University after a distinguished 27-year career to assume her new responsibilities as Dean of the College of Arts and Social Sciences at Savannah State University.

It has been a profound honor and privilege to know Dr. Gates and to be her friend for many years. I have been the recipient of her wisdom and the witness to her fairness and compassion toward all those she encounters.

The state of Arkansas is a better place because of Dr. Jane Gates, and I am proud to call her my friend. On behalf of the United States Congress, I extend congratulations and best wishes to this faithful public servant and wish her the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JILL HAZELBAKER

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to convey my deepest appreciation to a member of my Washington, D.C. staff for her tireless efforts on behalf of the good people of Oregon's 2nd Congressional District. Jill Hazelbaker will soon conclude her internship and return to the University of Oregon to finish her dual degree in Political Science and History.

Jill came to my office fresh from a semester abroad in London. She had only a few days to relax at home in Salem, Oregon, before picking up and moving to Washington, D.C. for her summer internship. Many students would balk at such a quick turnaround, but not Jill. Her travels have taken her from Africa to Europe, and she has participated not only in a semester abroad in London, but a summer studying in Beijing, China. She has no qualms about traveling to distant lands and learning about other people and cultures, an attribute that has served her well in the unique political environment of Capitol Hill and helped ease her transition into this international city.

Though Jill has made a habit of traveling the globe, she is an Oregonian through and through. She cares deeply about the people of Oregon and the issues that matter to them, and plans on making her home there. She is committed to her community and volunteers her time reading to elementary school children and registering voters at her university. Jill takes pride in her work and is one of only eight student advertising executives at the Or-

egon Daily Emerald, a paper serving the UO campus community.

Mr. Speaker, Jill has been a terrific addition to my office. She tackles every project she is given with enthusiasm and dedication. Her background in history has made her a natural at giving tours of the Capitol, and she greets constituents with a warm smile and makes them feel at home. Jill has also attended committee mark-up meetings and made a considerable effort to learn as much as she can about the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, my office has been lucky to have an intern like Jill. Her strong work ethic and upbeat attitude will truly be missed around the office, but will no doubt serve her well in any field of work that she chooses to pursue. Best of luck in the future Jill, and keep up the good work.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I yield back the balance of my time.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION TO
EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN
SUPPORT OF FEDERAL AND
STATE FUNDED IN-HOME CARE
FOR THE ELDERLY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support of Federal and State funded in-home care for the elderly. This legislation essentially highlights the inadequacies seniors face when electing in-home care. By increasing financial assistance for in-home care, establishing fee payment guidelines, implementing better schooling for in-home aides, and assembling a supervisory board of care givers, we can help to ensure that the quality of care elderlies receive in home is as adequate as hospitalized attention.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important resolution for two crucial reasons. First, it allows the elderly to remain independent and sustain viability during the last years of their life. Supporting studies show that seniors who receive in-home care have greater life expectancies than seniors who are moved from everything that is familiar to them and placed in nursing homes. Second, this resolution would encourage increase employment opportunities in the nursing and in-home care industries. By implementing government funded in-home care to equal that of nursing home care, more seniors will elect being nursed at home, which in turn increases job opportunities. All of which we can achieve through raising the quality of in-home care.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. As members of Congress we have a great opportunity to make a positive impact on this issue, an issue that is of concern to many of our grandparents, parents, and will be of concern to us. I look forward to

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

working with my colleagues and moving this resolution forward.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to state my opposition to the unconstitutional H.R. 4965, the Late Term Abortion Act of 2002.

At a time when there are many other issues facing our nation, from the economy to the war on terrorism, the Republican leadership has instead decided to interfere with a woman's right to choose.

Since the last House vote on a bill banning so-called "partial-birth abortion," the Supreme Court has spoken unequivocally on these bans. The decision in *Roe v. Wade* struck a careful balance between the right of a woman to choose and the states' interest in protecting potential life after viability. Most recently, in June 2000, the Court handed down *Stenberg v. Carhart*, striking down a Nebraska law banning "partial-birth abortions." The Nebraska law is nearly identical to H.R. 4965. The court gave the following reasons for striking the Nebraska ban.

First, the Nebraska ban was unconstitutionally vague because it did not rely on a medical definition of what is prohibited. H.R. 4965 suffers from this same flaw. The bill does not identify any specific procedure it seeks to ban. Nor does it contain language stating that it applies only post-viability. Nor does it exclude common procedures from its prohibitions. As a result, contrary to rhetoric that focuses on a full-term fetus, the bill applies well before viability, and could ban other safe procedures.

Second, the Nebraska law did not provide an exception to protect women's health. Instead of including health exceptions, the sponsors of H.R. 4965 have provided fifteen pages of "findings" which assert that Congressional findings of fact are superior to judicial findings of fact. In short, these sponsors are essentially admitting that their bill is unconstitutional under *Stenberg v. Carhart*, and that Congress should simply ignore this Supreme Court ruling.

As I value women's health and a woman's right to choose, I voted against H.R. 4965.

RECOGNIZING MR. FLETCHER COX

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. Fletcher Cox, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Fletcher is a senior communications major at William Jewell College and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Fletcher joined my

staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives Intern Program at the United States Capitol in Washington, DC., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Fletcher has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, Fletcher has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Fletcher has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. Fletcher Cox for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw to the attention of my colleagues Section 642 of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill, which prohibits the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms from using appropriated funds to release information from its Trace and Multiple Sale Database. Effectively, this provision would prevent state and local governments from accessing information about multiple gun buyers who may be selling guns to criminals in their communities and data on guns traced to crimes on their streets.

These restrictions on access to public information would compromise the safety of many of our communities across the country, including Chicago. In fact, one of the stated purposes of the ATF's crime gun tracing program is to enable participating local governments to obtain information regarding the sources and movement of guns used in crimes, so that local law enforcement agencies may develop successful strategies to reduce gun violence. In the past, information from ATF's Trace and Multiple Sale Database has been invaluable in helping cities and states determine who is illegally selling guns in their communities. The City of Chicago, which has a ban on most types of guns, is trying to use this information to determine who is marketing guns to its residents. Yet, Section 642 would require that ATF withhold multiple sales and crime gun trace data from disclosure under FOIA, regardless of how essential that data may be to local law enforcement agencies. Withholding information from ATF's database would prevent City officials and others from doing all they can to secure the safety of their streets and the safety of their residents.

Furthermore, this provision attempts to override existing laws regarding the Freedom of Information Act by forbidding the ATF to use Federal funds to release information that, by law, it is required to make available. This defies common sense—that a government agency would be forbidden by law to use appropriated funds to carry out and obey existing law.

If proponents have a problem with allowing this information to be released and believe it should be exempted under the FOIA, then they should address the FOIA issue head-on, not try to endrun it by placing a provision in an appropriations bill. But they know that they probably couldn't win that fight. In a case involving the City of Chicago's FOIA request for ATF information, a Federal court has ruled that the release of this information is not protected by current FOIA exemptions. In fact, the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals went so far as to say that, "When one balances the public interest in evaluating ATF's effectiveness in controlling gun trafficking and aiding the City in enforcing its gun laws against the nonexistent or minimal privacy interest in having one's name and address associated with a gun trace or purchase, the scale tips in favor of disclosure."

Finally, Section 642 goes beyond the scope and jurisdiction of this bill by applying this prohibition not just to the bill before us but to "any other Act with respect to any fiscal year." This attempts to place mandates on any other legislation this body has considered in the past or may consider in the future. Without the waiver granted in the rule, this provision would certainly be subject to a point of order.

At this time when we are demanding that corporations and CEOs be held accountable for their actions, we must also make sure that our government agencies are accountable. That is what FOIA is intended to do. We must preserve its integrity and importance in our government. Section 642 is dangerous and unnecessary, and I will work hard to have it removed from the bill in Conference.

FALUN GONG

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this evening I was unavoidably detained during the vote on House Concurrent Resolution 188, expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted "aye."

As enumerated repeatedly in U.S. Government and independent human rights reports, practitioners of Falun Gong have been subjected to numerous human rights abuses by the Chinese Government. These abuses have extended from intimidation and surveillance to torture and other cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment against them and other prisoners of conscience.

These practices must end. This resolution calls on the Chinese Government to release from detention all Falun Gong practitioners and put an end to the practices of torture and

other cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment against them. It also calls on the Chinese Government to abide by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by allowing Falun Gong practitioners to pursue their personal beliefs.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to remind the international community of the Chinese Government's systematic abuse of the human rights of Falun Gong practitioners and others, and to demand—in every possible forum—that the Chinese Government cease such activities. I therefore strongly support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE FISHER

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a talented artist, a shrewd political observer and great American, George Fisher.

Since the 1950s, George has been dispensing his incisive form of commentary in the form of political cartoons. He has trained his artistic "guns" on everything from satirizing Arkansas politicians to commenting on international affairs. Nothing seems to escape his notice, and his ability to expose and explain complex social and political issues truly puts him in a league of his own.

George began drawing political cartoons for the West Memphis News soon after returning from Europe where he bravely served his country as an infantry soldier in World War II. He honed his talent and predilection for exposing corruption in local politics during this time as he worked to undermine the influence of the local political machine through his political cartoons. After the West Memphis News was driven out of business by the political machine that he fought, he moved to Little Rock and opened a commercial art service. On the advice of friends and admirers, George picked up his pen and began drawing cartoons again a decade later for the North Little Rock Times.

In 1972, he signed a contract with the Arkansas Gazette to draw two cartoons a week for publication. To the surprise of no one who knew him at the time, he was appointed the Gazette's chief editorial cartoonist just four years later. George's career also outlived the life of the Arkansas Gazette, and he continues to periodically have cartoons published in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette and the weekly Arkansas Times.

I have been a big fan of George's throughout his career not just for his great talent, but also because of his professionalism and honesty. When you see a George Fisher cartoon, you know that George is just "calling them like he sees them." After reading one of his cartoons, I may not always agree with George, but I always respect him.

I think that Ernest Dumas summed up George Fisher's genius best when he wrote in the introduction to a volume of George's political cartoons called "The Best of Fisher":

What has robbed Fisher of greater national celebration is the perception of him as a provincial cartoonist. It is not without premise. He has continued to draw as much about

local and state subjects as national and international ones. And alongside his arsenal of classical metaphors from Shakespeare to Norse mythology, are all those bucolic images, so familiar to Arkansawyers, so foreign to those outside the Rural South. . . . Nothing is provincial, however, about the lessons or the humor of the art. They are universal.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I express my gratitude and best wishes to a faithful public servant, an Arkansas icon and a man I am proud to call my good friend, George Fisher.

RECOGNIZING MR. JAMES MACKLE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. James Mackle, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

James is a senior political science major at Furman University and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington Office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. James joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives Intern Program at the United States Capitol in Washington, DC, a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, James has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, James has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. James has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. James Mackle for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

HONORING BROWARD COUNTY SCHOOLS FOR THEIR CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Broward County schools on being just one of five large urban school systems nationwide whose standardized test scores equaled or exceeded their state averages according to a new study by the Council of the Great City Schools.

For the state of Florida this is no small feat, for improving education of our young people is our highest priority. The study focused on 57 school districts around the country examining test results from the 2000–2001 academic year.

When the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) testing began five years ago, those in grades three through ten in Broward County schools placed below the state averages, but ever since they have moved well past, making exceptional gains especially amongst the youngest of the students.

For a long time, other districts were being used as the examples and models for elite schools. Now Broward County can be the exemplar for a better education. Broward County has the fifth largest school system in the country, and has raised their scores at a greater rate than any other Florida school district.

For example, Broward's black fourth-graders improved their score from the previous year by 12 percentage points on the reading part of the FCAT test.

I would also like to commend Miami-Dade County schools for closing the test score gap between minority and white students more than any other district. Black and Hispanic students made the greatest gain in FCAT math scores.

The overall gap between white students and black and Hispanic students is dwindling and with renewed effort and determination, it is only a matter of time when all of our kids will be enhancing their scores equally.

Mr. Speaker, I must say I am extremely pleased with the academic achievements Broward County and Miami-Dade counties have made. Their students are receiving better educations and a renewed sense of commitment for a higher education. For that, we shall all be better off. Again, I congratulate the students and educators of Broward and Miami-Dade county.

IN TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL AGENT JOHN MICHAEL GIBSON AND OFFICER JACOB JOSEPH CHESTNUT

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in remembering and paying tribute to Special Agent John Michael Gibson and Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut. Two valiant federal employees who, in a selfless act of heroism, made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country on July 24, 1998.

Special Agent John Michael Gibson was a religious man, a family man. He always made time for his wife and their three children. He is remembered as a kind, honest, devout, caring and giving human being who was loved and respected by his friends, colleagues, and his community.

As are many employees on Capitol Hill, Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut was a resident of the 4th Congressional District of Maryland. Not only is he missed by the Department, but also the Maryland community suffers without the benefit of his kind and gentle spirit.

A retired Air Force Master Sergeant and a 18 year veteran of the United States Capitol Police, Officer J.J. Chestnut was a model federal employee and a gentle human being. A

husband and father of five, he was an individual who, by his deeds, made an indelible mark on the lives of all those he came in contact with as he performed his duties protecting the Members, staff and visitors to the United States Capitol, and in his service to his community.

It is only fitting that we honor this individual, who has brought honor to his family; his community; his organizations, the United States Capitol Police and the United States Air Force; and his country with his dedicated service and human kindness.

As a result of a bill that I introduced, and as a token of appreciation from a grateful nation, the United States Postal Service building at 11550 Livingston Road, Fort Washington, Maryland was designated the "Jacob Joseph Chestnut Post Office Building, on April 8, 2000.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that we honor and cherish the memories of these brave men. I hope their families can continue to take comfort in knowing that many throughout the nation, including myself, remain in prayer for them and the U.S. Capitol Police Department.

TRIBUTE TO THE COMMITTEE FOR
GREEN FOOTHILLS ON THE OC-
CASION OF THEIR 40TH ANNIVER-
SARY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 40th Anniversary of the Committee for Green Foothills, based in Palo Alto, California and dedicated to preserving open space on the San Francisco Peninsula.

In 1962, a group of more than 25 concerned citizens gathered in Ruth Spangenberg's living room for a meeting organized by Lois Crozier-Hogle and they created a brand new grassroots organization committed to the protection of the Peninsula foothills from development. At that first meeting, Gary Gerard suggested the name Committee for Green Foothills and Wallace Stegner was elected the first president of the group.

Since that first meeting, the group has remained at the forefront of the establishment and maintenance of policies that protect the environment and open space throughout San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties of California. They've done this by encouraging long-range planning and sensible growth by local governments, businesses and developers. The manifestation of these enlightened policies can be seen in the Stanford University 1971 Land Use/Policy Plan, the 1994 Santa Clara County General Plan, and San Jose's first Urban Growth Boundary in 1995. The Committee has also led the way in ensuring the protection of a number of critical habitats and key open space lands including Edgewood Park, the Palo Alto Baylands, Mirada Surf, Bair Island, Montara State Beach, and Pigeon Point among many others.

Today, the goals of its founders carry on through the Committee's growing membership which not only advocates for the preservation of land and open space, but also educates residents of the San Francisco Peninsula about the land and the critical need for sus-

tainable development. With the support of its membership and its partnerships with many public and private environmental organizations, the Committee has made a profound difference in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties and we are a better place because of their extraordinary accomplishments.

Because of the forty years of dedicated advocacy and education, the Committee for Green Foothills has brought about the protection and preservation of some of our nation's most prized lands. These lands not only enhance our quality of life . . . they have attracted people from around the country and the world to see, to hike, and to walk . . . all in awe of what the jewels in the crown of California's 14th Congressional District are.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in saluting the Committee for Green Foothills on their 40th Anniversary and thanking them for their incomparable contributions to our community and our country.

RECOGNIZING MR. BROCK BANKS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. Brock Banks, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Brock, the son of Paul and Jane Banks of Weston, Missouri, is a student at Maur Hill Prep High School and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Brock joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives intern program at the United States Capitol in Washington, DC, a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Brock has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, Brock has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Brock has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. Brock Banks for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF MACHINE
EMBROIDERY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give recognition to Machine Embroidery.

We are all familiar with hand embroidery pieces done by our grandmothers or on display in historic houses and antique shops. But today, there are machines that can embroider on any fabric from the most delicate material used in heirloom sewing to the heaviest material from which luggage is made.

It is in the past few years that home embroidery machines have become more popular. And with modern technology, computers and the internet, there are unlimited designs and a worldwide network of fellow machine embroiders who share ideas and their designs.

After September 11, 2001, there were over 600 memorial designs shared by designers all over the world. These patriotic designs were embroidered on many wearable and usable items reflecting our love of our country.

The home embroidery machines have given a boost to our country's economy through cottage industries that have sprung up, and this is true of other countries as well.

But, most important, thousands of individuals all over the world using embroidery machines are each doing a small part in their own way to make our lives more beautiful with their handiwork.

IN HONOR OF MR. LEWIS
EISENBERG

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a good friend of the State of New Jersey, Mr. Lewis Eisenberg. On October 12th, Lew will celebrate his 60th birthday with family and friends in Rumson, New Jersey. And I am honored to take this opportunity to recognize the career, the leadership and the friendship of Lew Eisenberg.

Over the years, I have spent much time with Lew in the same political circles, and even New Jersey circles. Yet both of us share more than just the same group of friends. We share a strong belief in the ideals of our Party—and the people who work to achieve those ideals. Lew has turned this passion into a career of significant public service.

Lew has held many titles, and done much with those titles. Indeed, positions of leadership and power can be overwhelming, yet Lew has demonstrated outstanding guidance and has consistently been recognized and awarded for the contributions he has made to society.

Lew has been in positions of authority at times when very few people would ever want to be in those positions. And he handled them with skill and compassion. I cannot speak justly of Lew's career without mentioning his tremendous and difficult service as Chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey from 1995 through December of 2001.

After his term ended, Governor Pataki appointed him to the position of Director of the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation. New York and New Jersey have been lucky to have such a man serve them, especially during their time of need.

Lew now serves in a senior capacity with our Party. As a nation that has as its foundation a strong two-party system, I have faith that this service will benefit the entire nation. I am eager to observe his success. He continues to truly work for the people, and I am grateful to call this good man a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me this evening in honoring Mr. Lewis Eisenberg.

**HONORING BROWARD COUNTY
GOVERNMENT FOR WINNING 11
NACo AWARDS**

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt congratulations to my home of Broward County for winning a total of 11 awards in the National Association of Counties's 2002 Achievement Awards Program. The awards represent the very best in innovative county government programs that improve the implementation and enhancement of efficient service to promote responsible and reliable county government. For Broward County and the state of Florida this is an incredible accomplishment, for it shows that local government can make significant strides to improve its effectiveness.

I am proud to recognize the many hard working county employees for providing individuals the programs and services they need to be active and productive members of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to briefly highlight 3 of the 11 award winning programs.

First, let me identify the Environmental Benchmarks Program which was set up to evaluate the state of natural resources in Broward County. The Departments of Planning and Environmental Protection, have created a system of performance measures to gauge the pressures facing natural resources in the county. The program is part of the Broward County Commission's New Visions goal to develop a comprehensive policy to help protect the local environment.

Another noteworthy NACo award winning program was the Integrated Services for Older Adults with Substance Abuse Issues program. For elderly patients with substance abuse problems, the county provides an array of services including prevention, treatment and outpatient services.

And finally, let me cite the Employee Computer Literacy Access Program, which has helped employees purchase computers for home use through County surplus sales. The County also provides computer training to help employees gain more skills for job enhancement.

Broward County has also created programs that deal with the stimulation of tourism. The county has also provided a Cultural Information Center, so visitors can get quick and easy information about events in the community.

The Broward County Government has been a beacon to the rest of the country that gov-

ernment truly is most effective at the local level. I once again proudly offer my congratulations to Broward County for their 11 NACo awards. They indeed deserve them.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF RAOUL
WALLENBERG**

HON. MICHAEL FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat during World War II. He is attributed with saving the lives of up to 100,000 Hungarian Jews from death camps in 1944 and 1945.

Raul Wallenberg was born on August 4, 1912. To this day, we do not officially have a date of when he died. In January of 1945, Wallenberg was taken into the custody of then Soviet Russia. The Swedish government has lobbied on a number of occasions for answers regarding his captivity—to little or no avail. On January 12, 2001, a joint Russian-Swedish panel released a report that did not reach any conclusion regarding Wallenberg's fate.

If Adolph Hitler represents the worst of mankind, then Raoul Wallenberg represents the best. As a constituent of mine, Hyman Kuperstein of Springfield, New Jersey, said: "There was no Wallenberg in France or Romania," and too many Jewish lives were lost there. Thank God for Raoul Wallenberg.

This August 4 would be Raoul Wallenberg's 90th birthday. The world has a right to know when and how he died.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY AZADEH

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of my Washington, DC staff for his tireless efforts on behalf of the good people of Oregon's 2nd Congressional District. Anthony Azadeh will conclude his internship this week to pursue a law degree at the Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. Anthony has done a great job and will be missed.

Following his graduation from Aloha High School, Anthony chose to further his education by attending Lewis & Clark College, where he stood out both academically and athletically. He achieved Dean's List honors and a Phi Beta Kappa key while pursuing his bachelor's degree in Political Science, and was still able to play four years of football for the Pioneers as a running back. Anthony led the team in rushing yards for the 2000 season. Not many students are able to balance their studies with outside activities, but Anthony was able to excel at both.

While still in school, Anthony made a run for Oregon State Representative in the 38th District, an attempt that was surely difficult during his last semester in college. Facing a tough primary, Anthony worked hard soliciting votes by going door-to-door and convincing students on campus to switch their party affiliations to

vote for him. Although he was defeated in the primary, Anthony showed great promise as a future candidate.

Anthony has been an asset to my office during his tenure. He brought with him a strong interest in politics and a true desire to serve the people of Oregon. He worked tirelessly at any task he was given, from simple data entry to drafting letters. Anthony also used his time in Washington to learn about many different aspects of government, taking time to attend committee hearings and lectures.

Mr. Speaker, Anthony has the right combination of talent, determination, and idealism to make it far in this world, and I have every confidence that he will continue to do well in law school and in whatever else he decides to pursue. Oregon is lucky to have such an outstanding citizen, and I wish Anthony the best of luck in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING MR. JOSH WOOLSEY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. Josh Woolsey, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Josh is a senior at the University of Central Florida and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Josh joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives Intern Program at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Josh has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, Josh has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Josh has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. Josh Woolsey for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE ARIZONA COALITION FOR NEW ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of the Arizona Coalition for New Energy Technologies. This coalition brings together over three dozen business and non-profit organizations from around Arizona to educate opinion leaders and other key stakeholders about the many benefits of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.

Since its formation in January of this year, the Arizona Coalition for New Energy Technologies has achieved some important accomplishments. It helped four Arizona state legislators launch a bipartisan Renewables and Energy Efficiency Caucus in the state legislature, modeled on the U.S. House Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Caucus of which I am a member. The mission of this state caucus, which has grown to 14 members of both parties, is to educate lawmakers about cutting-edge advances in new energy technologies to market in Arizona, the United States and the world. Under the auspices of this caucus, three member companies of the Arizona Coalition for New Energy Technologies presented a well-received informational briefing in February to state legislators and other interested parties at the state capitol in Phoenix.

Arizona is a national leader in promoting clean new energy technologies through state laws and policies, which is appropriate, given our state's wealth of solar and other renewable resources. I salute the Arizona Coalition for New Energy Technologies and congratulate the Coalition for its leadership in educating key stakeholders on the growing importance of new energy technologies to the energy security of our state and nation.

CONGRATULATING SARA MCKIERNAN

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, on January 29, 2002, President Bush called upon every American to volunteer two years to the service of our country. President Bush also called for the United States to renew our commitment to the Peace Corps by doubling the number of volunteers in five years.

This August, Sara McKiernan from Winnetka, Illinois, will return from her two year Peace Corps term in Mongolia. Sara's commitment to her country and compassion to the world is an example for us all. While in Mongolia, Sara taught both young children and adults the English language. But, more importantly, Sara's work was a vehicle in spreading the principles of democracy throughout the world.

As several members of this body know, the job of a Peace Corps volunteer is one of the most challenging in the world. I commend Sara and all the Peace Corps volunteers de-

ployed throughout the world. These past two years have been an even greater challenge being separated from family and loved ones, particularly during these traumatic times. But her work could not be more important. We appreciate Sara's work and dedication, welcome home.

INTRODUCTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROTECT THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND THE NATIONAL MOTTO

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would create a constitutional amendment to protect the Pledge of Allegiance and the National motto. Recently, a federal court in San Francisco ruled that the Pledge of Allegiance was unconstitutional and cannot be recited in schools.

This is the latest in a rash of stunning decisions that have come from our federal courts. It is an unfortunate assault on America's tradition of recognizing the role of God in our country's life and as the foundation of our liberties.

The order and decision by this court has been suspended, but it is a chilling fact that this decision was ever issued in a U.S. Federal court. An overwhelming majority of Americans were outraged with this decision and are hopeful that it will be overturned—but there is no guarantee. In fact, there have been reports of those wishing to challenge the use of "In God We Trust," the National motto, on our currency.

Unfortunately, there has been a trend in our courts that have sought to remove every vestige of God from our country, while child pornography is protected. The time for action has come. Today, I am introducing legislation that would provide for a constitutional amendment to protect the "Pledge of Allegiance" and the national motto "In God We Trust."

Amending the Constitution is never taken lightly, nor should it be. Yet Congress can no longer sit idly while the courts rewrite our nation's history and traditions. This amendment is very clean, clear, concise, and as unobtrusive as possible. However, it is very effective and the only way to ensure that the Pledge of Allegiance and the national motto are protected and preserved.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and hope that we can begin the process to move it forward.

RECOGNIZING MS. MEGHAN FOSTER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Ms. Meghan Foster, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Meghan is a senior psychology major at Texas Christian University and has distinguished herself as an intern in my Washington Office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Meghan joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives intern program at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Meghan has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During her time as an intern in my office, Meghan has successfully demonstrated her abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Meghan has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of her knowledge and skills acquired prior to her tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills she has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Ms. Meghan Foster for her many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to her our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all her future endeavors.

OPERATION ADOPTED HEROES: THE STRENGTH OF A COMMUNITY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Operation Adopted Heroes. This project was started by members of the small community of DuBois, Pennsylvania with the objective of providing relief to the grieving New York firefighters of Engine Company 84 and Ladder Company 34 following the September 11th attack on the World Trade Center. The fire station, located in the Washington Heights section of my congressional district, lost seven current and former members in responding to the attack.

Firefighter Gregg Atlas, Captain Frank Callahan, Firefighter Dana Hannon, Lieutenant Tony Jovic, Firefighter Gerry Nevins, Lieutenant Glenn Perry, and Battalion Chief John Williamson died in the line of duty on September 11th.

Delores "Dee" Matthews, a caring and compassionate neighbor who has served as moderator of the New York Presbyterian Church and lives in the neighborhood of the fire station, wanted to do something to allay the grief of the firefighters. She reached out to her closest friends in her hometown of DuBois, Pennsylvania, Judy Hand and Pat Stewart with the idea of adopting these firefighters. Dozens of community members formed what is now known as Operation Adopted Heroes to organize appreciative events and raise money for the victims' families. With the help of the neighboring townships of Rockton, Union and Sandy Township represented by my colleague

JOHN PETERSON, Operation Adopted Heroes collected over \$10,000 for the widows and children of the fallen firefighters as well as donated 14 wooden chairs and knitted quilts for each bed in the firehouse.

On November 17, 2001, representatives of all four townships drove to New York City to present their gifts to the fire station and the families of the fallen firefighters. This generosity continued through the holiday season with presents for the fallen firefighters' children and on June 14, 2002, twenty firemen with their families traveled to DuBois to participate in the local Community Days weekend extravaganza.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the members of Operation Adopted Heroes for their civic altruism to the 161st Street Fire Station and its fallen heroes of September 11. I introduce into the RECORD news articles on the relationships developed through Operation Adopted Heroes.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, two years ago, I voted against a so-called "partial birth abortion" ban because I believed it to be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court's 2000 decision in *Stenberg v. Carhart* proved me to be correct. Despite this ruling, the bill before us today corrects none of the flaws that were clearly outlined by the Court. Today's vote is a purely political exercise.

H.R. 4965 does not include an exception to protect the health of the woman, despite clear instructions from the Court, in more than one decision since 1972, that any law restricting abortion must include such an exception. This bill, despite cosmetic changes to the language, is still unconstitutional.

I believe in a woman's right make important decisions regarding her body and health. I also believe that the state can and should regulate abortion after the point of fetal viability. These two principles were codified in the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Speaker, if Congress truly wishes to ban abortion after the point of fetal viability, we should consider and pass H.R. 2702, the Late Term Abortion Restriction Act. This legislation, which I have cosponsored, would prohibit all late-term abortions, regardless of procedure, with exceptions only to protect the life of the mother and to avert serious adverse health consequences.

The House was not allowed to vote on this bill today, which is a great shame, since it goes to the heart of this issue rather than using it as a campaign message. H.R. 2702 addresses what the American people truly want to stop: the termination of a viable fetus during late stages of a pregnancy.

Today, I will vote against H.R. 4965. I urge my colleagues who truly wish to ban post-viability abortions to consider H.R. 2702 as a real solution to this personal and political issue.

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE'S THIRTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL DAY

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of Singapore on its Thirty-seventh National Day, which will occur on August 9, 2002.

As many Americans know, Singapore's National Day commemorates the date when Singapore became a separate, independent nation in 1965. In its short history as an independent nation, Singapore has achieved phenomenal economic growth. Bilateral trade between Singapore and the U.S. amounted to more than \$42 billion in 2000, making Singapore the United States' tenth largest trading partner. Singapore is home to more than 1,400 U.S. corporations and 50% of all Singapore exports to the United States originate from U.S. companies. At end 2000, the cumulative stock of U.S. Direct Investment in Singapore stood at more than \$23.2 billion.

Since its founding as a free port in 1819 by a British East India Company official named Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Singapore's free trade status has been a major factor in its success. It has been a firm backer of U.S. international trade policy and, since December 2000, Singapore and the United States have been negotiating a U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA). Nine rounds of negotiations have been concluded. The USSFTA will be the first free trade agreement (FTA) that the United States will sign with an Asian country. Not only will it cement the excellent state of economic relations between our two countries, the USSFTA will also send a strong signal of the strong strategic and defense relations that already exist. When concluded, the FTA will act as an anchor for continued U.S. economic presence in the Asia Pacific region.

In addition to the vitally important trade relationship between the U.S. and Singapore, both nations have increasingly close security ties. Since 1992, U.S. military aircraft and naval vessels have, under the auspices of a 1990 Memorandum of Understanding, been given access to Singapore military facilities. Each year, Singapore plays hosts to numerous routine port calls by U.S. naval vessels and landings by U.S. military aircraft. Since 2001, Singapore's Changi Naval Base has been host to U.S. aircraft carriers, for maintenance and re-supply. The Singapore Navy made provisions to allow the berthing of U.S. aircraft carriers at their own expense, and to U.S. specifications. Over 100 naval vessels use the facilities each year. Singapore has been unfailing in its support for the U.S. presence in the region—even at times when it has been unpopular to do so. With its strategic location in the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea, it is hard to understand the significance of this security relationship with a nation in the center of these critically important shipping lanes.

Even in the war on terrorism, Singapore has been steadfast. In December 2001, Singapore arrested 13 terrorists who were targeting various U.S. military, diplomatic and commercial assets. The government of Singapore has also been unwavering in its moral, logistical and financial support for the global war on terrorism.

On a more personal note, I have had the chance to meet with the current Ambassador from Singapore, Ms. Chan Heng Chee. She has ably represented Singapore in Washington since 1996, years in which our trade and security ties with Singapore have grown extensively. The highlight of her service will be the signing of the FTA, which will hopefully be completed soon. I look forward to working with her on this and other issues between our two countries.

Mr. Speaker, given the importance of our relationship with Singapore, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of Singapore on its Thirty-seventh National Day and to urge my colleagues in joining me in my salute to one of our important allies and trading partners.

RECOGNITION OF MR. NILES JAGER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mr. Niles Jager, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Niles is a senior economics major at Depauw University and has distinguished himself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Niles joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives intern program at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Niles has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During his time as an intern in my office, Niles has successfully demonstrated his abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Niles has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of his knowledge and skills acquired prior to his tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills he has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mr. Niles Jager for his many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to him our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

CONGRATULATING RICHARD CHING ON BEING NAMED JA ELEMEN- TARY SCHOOL VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a distinguished member

of my district who is being honored by an organization which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Richard Ching of Hawaii Appraisal Services is Junior Achievement's National Elementary School Volunteer of the Year. He has volunteered for nine years and taught 40 JA classes in that time impacting more than 1,000 students on the island of Oahu. Mr. Ching always goes above and beyond his classroom duties, ensuring that his students have a fundamental understanding of business, economics and the free enterprise system.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed and made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as *TIME*, *Young America*, *Colliers*, *LIFE*, the *Ladies Home Journal* and *Liberty*.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement

National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of backgrounds.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further to nearly two million students in 113 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Richard Ching of Honolulu for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Hawaii. I am proud to have him as a constituent and congratulate him on his accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO BARRY BERKOFF

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend Barry Berkoff, a senior policy advisor for Thelen Reid and Priest. Through many years of both public and private service, Barry has been an invaluable asset to Congress and the Executive Branch. He is a true role model for those who wish to dedicate their lives to improving government, society and our nation's public policy.

Barry started his career as a young legislative assistant for Senator Frank Church in 1968. He spent twelve years in public service, rising to become the Senator's senior legislative and government affairs assistant. Barry has always been very proud of his service in government, and Congress was fortunate to have the benefit of his skills and dedication.

I first got to know Barry in my early years in Congress, when I joined with several members of my delegation in the fight to preserve the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and the Philadelphia Naval Station. Barry was part of the team representing the City of Philadelphia during the base closure process. Since the closure of the yard, Barry has championed the difficult task of converting the yard to civilian, commercial use. Now known as the Philadelphia Business Center, the yard is a vibrant commercial complex that is attracting new jobs every day. A great deal of this success can be attributed to Barry Berkoff's efforts.

Barry has also worked on a number of economic development projects that have im-

proved the standard of living of my constituents in Philadelphia. He has helped small businesses in Philadelphia that have sought to convert their defense technologies to commercial applications. He has also provided invaluable advice on government contracting and appropriations to Philadelphia-area companies.

Mr. Speaker, I know of few other individuals in this city who possess Barry's knowledge of the legislative process and history.

I regret to inform my colleagues who know Barry that he is currently very ill. I join the House today in paying special tribute to this remarkable individual. He is in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY WHITE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor Timothy White, a man of integrity, passion, and music. Tim, the late editor of *Billboard Magazine*, died on June 27, 2002, at the age of 50.

Many of you may not have known Tim White, but his influence was felt not just in the music industry, but here in Washington. While Tim's passion for music and artists made him a champion and a challenger of the music industry, he played an important role in the fight for reform here. From his office in New York, he increased *Billboard's* coverage of Capitol Hill and shared with Bill Holland, the Washington correspondent, the prestigious ASCAP-Deems Taylor Award for investigative stories on musical copyright and the ownership of sound recordings.

Tim also was a writer, and a superb one. He wrote about what he loved most, music. He saw in our culture an emptiness, with little to replace it. Entertainment, he wrote, "is heartening because it celebrates the human scale . . . ; there is extra-industry fascination with the record charts because they are the one mirror in which we can still glimpse our collective will, lending an air of control and logic to a landscape that sometimes appears on the brink of chaos. At its high end, rock'n'roll can periodically fill in the hollows of this faithless era—especially when the music espouses values that carry a ring of emotional candor." Being a writer, Tim was an outspoken defender of free speech and spurred others to new levels of creativity, both in word and in song.

Tim didn't just write about music, though; he lived it. His life is an example of how one man can and did make a difference. He had a passion for what's right and was not afraid to pursue that goal, whether it was to force a change in the music business or through the hearing rooms in Congress. He also never missed an opportunity to champion a forgotten or still undiscovered artist.

As Don Henley, a close friend of Tim, said, "What comes mostly to mind when I think of him is integrity. In an age when looking the other way and moral compromise have become our common cultural traits, Timothy

White would have no part of it. He was not for sale."

It is Tim's emotional candor that will be missed and we mourn his loss. As we honor Tim's memory, we should aspire to hold to the same ideals that Tim exhibited throughout his life: integrity, commitment and compassion.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES "RUDY"
LONGO

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a good friend, Charles "Rudy" Longo, who died Sunday after a lifetime of devotion to his family, friends, the Navy and his community.

Rudy retired from the United States Navy in 1975 after a 31-year career, including eight years in my district at the Pacific Missile Test Center in Point Mugu. Thereafter, he made his home in Ventura.

He enlisted in 1944, was commissioned an ensign in 1946 and retired as a captain. To say Rudy was a photo specialist would be to gloss over his wide range of talents and accomplishments. He served as administrative officer for the Sixth Inter-American Naval Conference, director of the command staff and comptroller for the Naval Missile Center and public relations director of the Pacific Missile Test Center.

Aside from photography, he loved golf, table tennis, billiards, magic and cooking. Rudy was a longtime member of the Ventura Rotary Club, serving as its president and official photographer. He was also a member of the Retired Officers Association, the American Legion Post No. 339, and was a member and usher at Ventura Missionary Church.

Rudy met his wife of 50 years, Pati, while stationed at the Naval Photography School in Pensacola, Florida, where she also was stationed with the Navy. Together they raised three sons, who are now married and who have blessed them with four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Rudy believed in the American ideals of family and community and dedicated his life to promoting those ideals. I know my colleagues will join me in celebrating Rudy's life and in sending our condolences to Pati and their family.

RECOGNITION OF MS. EMILY GORE

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Ms. Emily Gore, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in national government.

Emily is a junior political science major at the University of Missouri-Columbia and has distinguished herself as an intern in my Washington office by serving the great people of the 6th District of Missouri. Emily joined my staff for the 107th Congress as part of the House of Representatives intern program at the

United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., a program designed to involve students in the legislative process through active participation. Through this program, Emily has had the opportunity to observe firsthand the inner workings of national government and has gained valuable insight into the process by which laws are made.

During her time as an intern in my office, Emily has successfully demonstrated her abilities in the performance of such duties as conducting research, helping with constituent services, and assuming various other responsibilities to make the office run as smoothly as possible. Emily has earned recognition as a valuable asset to the entire U.S. House of Representatives and my office through the application of her knowledge and skills acquired prior to her tenure as an intern and through a variety of new skills she has acquired while serving the people of Missouri and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Ms. Emily Gore for her many important contributions to the U.S. House of Representatives during the current session, as well as joining with me to extend to her our very best wishes for continued success and happiness in all her future endeavors.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF TONY
HALL

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WATKINS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to TONY HALL—a good and selfless man who has devoted his career to helping the world's poor and forgotten people. I also want to wish God's speed to TONY as he leaves us to take up his new post as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations food and agricultural agencies in Rome.

It has been my privilege to know TONY for almost 25 years. We both came to Congress in the late 1970s. Since that time, TONY has worked tirelessly on behalf of his constituents in Dayton—helping to bring good jobs to the community, working to provide health insurance to the poor, and strengthening scientific research at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. In these and many other ways, TONY HALL has been a forceful and successful champion for the people of Dayton.

But that is not why the history books will remember TONY HALL. His service has been about much more than the normal duties of an active and successful Member of Congress. TONY has been one of the most visible and tireless spokesmen for the poor, the disadvantaged, the hungry—not just here at home, but all around the world. He has lived the social gospel. He has helped his brothers and sisters in need. He has not sought personal gain or recognition for his actions. He has striven to make us all aware of the almost unimaginable poverty that lingers in the Third World. He has sought to use our astounding abundance to relieve the suffering of others. This is why TONY HALL will be remembered. This is what I will remember most of all about my friend.

Mr. Speaker, others will list the list of honors and accomplishments that TONY has compiled. Three nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize, a co-founder of the House Select Committee

on Hunger, service in the Peace Corps—the list is long and impressive.

But to me, Mr. Speaker, the most impressive testaments to TONY HALL are his family, his love and respect for this institution, his respect for his colleagues, his passion for advancing the ideas he believes in, his love for his fellow man.

I want to thank TONY HALL for the pleasure of his company and his friendship during our service together. I know that he will do much to make us proud in his new position as an ambassador to the United Nations. I am already proud of him.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL JACKIE D. WOOD ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS TENNESSEE'S ADJUTANT GENERAL

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tennessee's top National Guard official, Major General Jackie D. Wood, on the occasion of his retirement from the adjutant general post, after seven years of outstanding leadership to our state and years of brave service to our nation's military.

Major General Wood became the state's 73rd adjutant general in 1995, taking on the responsibility of supervising the Military Department including the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, and the Tennessee State Guard.

General Wood began his work in the United States Army in 1961 when he enlisted for the first time. He later served one tour of duty as a Sergeant (E-5) in Vietnam. After completing his active duty tour and a short tour of duty in the United States Army Reserve, he enlisted in the Tennessee Army National Guard in 1965, rising through the ranks before being named its top officer in 1995. He maintained a strong role in the military reserves while working in the private sector, retiring from South Central Bell with 31 years of service.

He completed Officer Candidate School at Tennessee Military Academy. General Wood served in a variety of staff and leadership assignments in the Tennessee Army National Guard including Executive Officer, 473rd Support Battalion; Commander, 4/117th Infantry, and was serving as Deputy Director, Plans, Operations and Training, State Area Command before his appointment as Adjutant General.

He was further educated at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, earning a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Social Science in 1986, and completing Air University in 1992.

His military assignments include: Aug 66–Mar 70, Platoon Leader, Company A, 4th Battalion, 117th Infantry, Apr 70–Jan 92, Liaison Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters (—), 4th Bn, 117th Infantry, 3rd Bde, 30th Armored Div; Feb 72–Oct 73, Executive Officer, Det 1, Co A, 4th Bn, 117th Infantry, 3rd Bde, 30th Armored Div; Nov 73–Aug 75, Aide-de-Camp, Headquarters and Headquarters, 30th Separate Armored Brigade; Aug 75–Apr 81, Assistant S-1, Headquarters and Headquarters, 30th Separate Armored Brigade; Apr 81–Mar

82, Brigade Maintenance Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 473rd Support Battalion, 30th Separate Armored Brigade; Mar 82–Jan 84, Executive Officer, HHD, 473rd Support Bn, 30th Separate Armored Bde; Feb 84–Feb 85, Automatic Data Processing Systems Officer, HHD, 473rd Support Bn, 30th Sep Armored Bde; Mar 85–Apr 85, Transportation Staff Officer, HQ, State Area Command, Tennessee Army National Guard; May 85–Oct 86, Supply Staff Officer, Headquarters, State Area Command, Tennessee Army National Guard; Oct 86–Mar 90, Battalion Commander, 4th Battalion, 117th Infantry, 30th Separate Armored Brigade; Mar 90–Jul 93, Intelligence Officer, Headquarters, State Area Command, Tennessee Army National Guard; Aug 93–Apr 95, Deputy Director, Plans, Operations and Training Division, Headquarters, State Area Command, Tennessee Army National Guard; 26 Apr 95–Present, The Adjutant General, Tennessee National Guard.

Major General Wood has been honored numerous times by his peers and by the United States Government for outstanding service. These awards and decorations include: the Meritorious Service Medal; the Army Commendation Medal; the Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal with 1 Silver Oak Leaf Cluster; the National Defense Service Medal with 1 Silver Star; the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; the Armed Forces Reserve Medal with gold hour glass devices; the Army Service Ribbon; and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Ribbon with "60" device.

May General Wood continue to prosper in all of his future endeavors and may he be richly blessed for his courage, dedication, patriotism, and service to Tennessee and to the United States of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 342, 343 and 344, I was inadvertently detained. I would have voted "nay" on No. 342, and "yea" on Nos. 343 and 344.

FRED WORTH

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent and friend, Fred Worth of Troy, Ohio, on the occasion of his 50th birthday on July 26, 2002.

Fred began his life of public service as a high school government and history teacher, and baseball coach. His enthusiasm for these subjects along with his dedication to his students have combined to make Fred Worth's 26 years as a public school teacher a success.

Fred's teaching methods have never been confined to the classroom. Fred and his students organize fundraising drives to provide Thanksgiving meals to families that are less

fortunate, and to purchase Christmas gifts for the children of these families. When the Ohio River flooded in 1997, Fred and his students traveled down to Hamilton County and assisted the local residents in the clean up of their flooded homes and businesses. Every election year, Fred makes sure that all of his eligible students are registered to vote, and also have the opportunity to volunteer for the campaigns of local candidates. And, twice a year, Fred arranges a trip to Washington, D.C., so that his students can meet their Congressman and see firsthand how their Federal Government works. Fred's commitment to providing his students with the opportunity and knowledge necessary for success has endeared him to two generations of young men and women who call Miami East High School their alma mater.

Also, Fred leads his students by example, and has been an active participant in all levels of government in Miami County. Every Republican candidate who has run in Miami County in the last 20 years has benefited from Fred's hard work. Whether distributing campaign literature, putting up yard signs, or serving as Chairman of the County Board of Elections, Fred has always dedicated his time and resources to local candidates and the Miami County G.O.P. owes him a great debt of gratitude. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Fred Worth's career of public service, and to wish him a happy 50th birthday.

NURSE REINVESTMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of H.R. 3487, I would like to revise and extend my remarks in support of passage of H.R. 3487, and I would like to note that this intent language is supported by all the members involved in reaching agreement on the final bill which passed the House and Senate on July 22, 2002. These members include myself, Senator BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, Congresswoman LOIS CAPPS, Senator TIM HUTCHINSON, Congressman W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN, Senator JOHN F. KERRY, Congressman JOHN D. DINGELL, Senator JAMES M. JEFFORDS, Congressman RICHARD BURR, Senator JUDD GREGG, Congressman SHERROD BROWN, Senator BILL FRIST, M.D., Congressman ED WHITFIELD, Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Congressman ELIOT ENGEL, Senator SUSAN COLLINS, Congressman ROBERT L. EHRlich, Senator HILARY RODHAM CLINTON, and Congressman HENRY WAXMAN.

1. FUNDING METHODOLOGY

During the last reauthorization of Title VIII in 1998, Congress required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to determine a funding methodology to be used for fiscal year 2003 and thereafter to determine the appropriate amounts to be allocated to three important programs within the Nursing Workforce Development activities—advanced nursing education, workforce diversity, and nurse education and practice. In developing this methodology, Congress outlined a series of factors that should be considered and required a report describing the new methodology as well

as the effects of the new methodology on the current allocations between those three important programs.

Given that the new funding methodology was to take effect in fiscal year 2003, Congress requested that the contract for the funding methodology be completed by February 1, 2002, and that the report to Congress regarding that methodology arrive no later than 30 days after the completion of the development of the methodology. Although Congress has not yet received the report, George Mason University has been working on this contract, and they have described the appropriate funding methodology on their website. This methodology states that advanced nursing education should receive 31.5% of the funds (a 46% decrease from fiscal year 2001 allocations), workforce diversity should receive 31.5% of the funds (a 25% increase over fiscal year 2001 allocations), and nurse education and practice should receive 37% of the funds (a 20% increase over fiscal year 2001 allocations).

Because Congress expected the funding methodology to be completed by the beginning of fiscal year 2003, current law does not state how the funds should be allocated if no funding methodology was available. Therefore, the discretion is left to the Secretary. Due to that discretion, it is the Congress' intent that the Secretary allocate funds in a manner that would most appropriately address any current or impending nursing shortage while minimizing disruption and report such allocations to the appropriate committees of Congress, along with a justification for those allocations. Further, given that Congress has requested a new funding methodology for fiscal year 2003, the Secretary is now requested to provide an update on the development of that methodology and the expected timeline for implementation.

II. AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE NURSE REINVESTMENT ACT

Throughout the bill, the legislation authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to accomplish the objectives of the legislation. It is the Congress' belief that the current nursing shortage is a significant national problem that has a major negative impact on the delivery of high-quality health care in the United States. It is the Congress' belief that funds should be appropriated for the initiatives authorized by this legislation at a level that is commensurate with the significance of this problem.

The legislation authorizes the appropriations of such sums as may be necessary in order to accomplish the objectives of the legislation to allow flexibility in providing funding to respond to the ongoing needs of the programs authorized by the legislation. Although the legislation does not authorize the appropriation of specific dollar amounts, it is the Congress' belief that the investment of significant new resources, beyond those already provided under Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act, will be required in order to alleviate the current nursing shortage.

III. LOAN REPAYMENT AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Congress intends that nurses fulfilling their service requirement under the Loan Repayment Program or the Scholarship Program under Section 846 be able to fulfill their service requirement in a nurse-managed health center with a critical shortage of nurses.

The Congress further intends that, in determining the placement of nurses under section

103 of the bill, the Health Resources and Services Administration is not expected to follow the placement requirements outlined under the National Health Service Corps.

IV. BASIC NURSE EDUCATION

A. INTENT OF LEGISLATION

The legislation adds a number of new programs to section 831, and it is Congress' intent to ensure that these programs are actually funded and implemented. Therefore, Congress expects that the Secretary will seek to fund worthy applications received under the Section 831 authorities that have been added, while assuring that existing priorities indicated under section 831 also continue.

Congress anticipates that the use of funds under 831(c)(2) will directly affect nurses in their workplaces and will be monitored for demonstrable improvement in the areas of nurse retention and patient care.

B. BACKGROUND

In authorizing section 831(c)(2), Congress did so with the evidence of the efficacy of magnet hospitals in mind. The concept of magnet hospitals dates back to the country's last nursing shortage in the 1980's. At the time, nursing professional organizations and other experts noticed that despite the nationwide nurse shortage, certain hospitals were able to successfully attract and retain professional nurses, behaving as nursing "magnets." A study of these hospitals showed that they shared a number of characteristics, each of which contributed to making these "magnet hospitals" attractive workplaces for nurses. Many of these attributes have been mentioned in section 831(c)(2). Currently hospitals can receive a magnet designation from the American Nurse Credentialing Center, and extensive research on magnet-designated facilities shows that nurses in these hospitals show an average length of employment twice that of nurses in non-magnet hospitals, and magnet hospital nurses consistently report greater job satisfaction. Research has demonstrated that magnet hospitals also show lower mortality rates, shorter lengths of stay, and higher patient satisfaction.

V. NURSE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the nurse faculty loan program is to encourage individuals to pursue a master's or doctoral degree to teach at a school of nursing in exchange for cancellation of educational loans to these individuals.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY BURIAL ELIGIBILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I have reintroduced the Arlington National Cemetery Burial Eligibility Act to ensure that Arlington remain a cemetery dedicated to honoring our true military heroes. As you are aware, I introduced similar legislation in both the 105th and 106th Congresses, and both bills had overwhelming support from the full House.

H.R. 4940 codifies almost all of the current regulations governing eligibility for burial in the cemetery and placement in the columbarium with the following exceptions:

First, reservists who retire before age 60, the age at which they become eligible for retired pay, would be eligible for in-ground burial. A 20-year career in the military reserves should be recognized by eligibility for this burial honor.

Second, reservists who die in the performance of duty while on active duty or inactive duty training would now be eligible for burial at Arlington. In today's military, we depend heavily on reservists, and unfortunately we have lost too many in the last few years to mission-related accidents.

As in the previous legislation I mentioned earlier, the bill eliminates automatic eligibility for Members of Congress and other Federal officials who do not meet all the military criteria required of other veterans. However, this bill does provide the President the authority to grant a burial waiver to an individual, who otherwise does not meet the eligibility criteria, whose acts, services, or contributions to the Armed Forces are so extraordinary as to justify burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, it is my intention that H.R. 4940, which is widely supported by the military and veterans service organizations, will enable Arlington National Cemetery to remain the premier military cemetery of our country. I look forward to working with the other body to ensure that H.R. 4940 becomes law this year.

TRIBUTE TO ARNOLD R. DICKSON, REGIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS MANAGER, THE GAS COMPANY- SEMPRA ENERGY COMPANY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to his country and community is exceptional. The Inland Empire has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated business and community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to making their communities a better place to live and work. Mr. Arnold R. Dickson is one these individuals.

Arnold R. Dickson was born in Auburn, California and moved to Riverside, located in my congressional district, in 1958. He graduated from Ramona High School in 1962 and joined the U.S. Air Force in 1965 in which he honorably served for four years. Upon his return from the military, he attended Riverside Community College where he earned his AA Certificates in the Supervision and Middle Management Program. He obtained his Bachelor's of Science from the University of Maryland and recently completed the Executive Management Program at the University of California, Riverside.

Arnold's exemplary career with The Gas Company began in 1970 as a serviceman in The Gas Company's old Eastern Division, which serviced most of Riverside County. Arnold was promoted into management in 1978 and held positions in critical areas of the company such as Pipeline Operations, Customer Service, Public Affairs and Staff Management. On July 1, 1994 Arnold was selected to be the Regional Public Affairs Manager in The Gas Company's Inland Empire Region.

Arnold has also been actively involved in the community as the Vice-Chairman of the In-

land Empire Economic Partnership, a board member for the Riverside County Regional Medical Center Foundation, a board member for the Loma Linda University Children's Hospital Foundation and numerous other organizations that benefit the overall well-being of the businesses and residents of the Inland Empire.

Arnold has been married to his wife Priscilla for 34 years and has three wonderful children, the youngest of which resides with them in Redlands.

Arnold's tireless work as a community leader has contributed immeasurably to the betterment of the County of Riverside. His involvement in community organizations in the Inland Empire make me proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend. I am grateful for his efforts and service and salute him as he departs. I look forward to continuing to work with him for the good of our community in the future.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARK OGLESBY

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mark Oglesby on earning a James Madison Memorial Fellowship.

Mark Oglesby is an American History teacher at Howell High School in Howell, Michigan, and is receiving this fellowship to continue in graduate studies with a concentration on the history and principles of the United States Constitution. This award is intended to recognize promising and distinguished teachers, to strengthen their knowledge of the American constitutional government, and expose the nation's secondary school students to accurate knowledge of our constitutional heritage.

I am confident that Mark Oglesby's hard work and dedication to educating America's young people will continue well into the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mark Oglesby on earning the James Madison Memorial Fellowship, and wish him success in his future endeavors.

MEDICARE OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT FAIR PAYMENT ACT OF 2002

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BURR to introduce this important legislation, the Medicare Outpatient Department Fair Payment Act of 2002. This legislation was introduced in the Senate earlier this year by Senators BINGAMAN and SNOWE.

Medicare provides health insurance coverage to more than 40 million seniors and individuals with disabilities; it has provided high-quality care to these individuals for more than 35 years. But, in order to ensure that beneficiaries continue to have access to high quality health care, we must ensure that providers

are being adequately reimbursed. We have only to look to the Medicaid program, which has a long standing history of inadequate payment rates, to see how dramatically payment rates can affect beneficiaries access to care. You can't expect to get the quality of a Cadillac if you only have enough money to cover the cost of a Yugo.

This legislation that we are introducing today will make sure that hospital outpatient departments are being adequately reimbursed under Medicare. First, it will ensure adequate payments for clinic and emergency room visits. Rural and inner city hospitals provide a high volume of these services and are especially vulnerable to low payments. This bill will address that problem. Second, the bill will extend the payment protections for certain hospitals, such as cancer hospitals and extends these protections to eye and ear hospitals as well to ensure adequate rates for these special facilities. Third, the bill would restore the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services with respect to outlier payments for outpatient departments and would ensure the outlier pool is adequate to provide insurance against losses in high-cost cases. Fourth, the bill gives the Secretary additional authority and direction with respect to increasing certain relative payment rates and preventing reductions from pass-through payments and budget neutrality adjustments.

These four points are only some of the key provisions in the bill. All told, this legislation will increase funding for hospital outpatient departments by \$380 to \$480 million over the next five years. This funding will certainly be beneficial to Medicare beneficiaries and others who receive care in these facilities.

Hospitals and their related facilities are important to our Michigan communities. They not only provide excellent health care, but serve as an important part of the local economy by providing quality jobs. Payments to many facilities have suffered in recent years as due to state and federal budget cuts. The direct result has been hospital closures and staff layoffs. The legislation we are introducing today will have a double benefit for Michigan—access to quality health care and access to quality jobs.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate to pass this legislation and to improve reimbursement rates for hospital outpatient departments under Medicare.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, 24, and 25, I was unavoidably absent due to family medical reasons and missed roll call votes numbered 327 through 351. For the record, had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll call 327—Passage of National Aviation Capacity Expansion Act—NAY

Roll call 328—On Agreeing to the Conference Report—2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response To Terrorist Attacks on the United States—YEA

Roll call 329—On Passage—Disapproving the Extension of the Waiver Authority Con-

tained in Section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with Respect to Vietnam—NAY

Roll call 330—HR 5120 On Agreeing to Goss Amendment—YEA

Roll call 331—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Flake Amendment—NAY

Roll call 332—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Flake Amendment—NAY

Roll call 333—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Rangel Amendment—NAY

Roll call 334—HR 3609 On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended the Pipeline Infrastructure Protection to Enhance Security and Safety Act—YEA

Roll call 335—HR 4547 On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended—Cost of War Against Terrorism Authorization Act of 2002—YEA

Roll call 336—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Moran Amendment—YEA

Roll call 337—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Hefley Amendment—YEA

Roll call 338—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Hefley Amendment—YEA

Roll call 339—HR 5120 On Agreeing to the Sanders Amendment—YEA

Roll call 340—H RES 498 On Agreeing to the Resolution Providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 4965; Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act—YEA

Roll call 341—HR 5120 On Passage Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2003—NAY

Roll call 342—HR 4965 On Motion to Recommit with Instructions Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act—NAY

Roll call 343—HR 4965 On Passage Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act—YEA

Roll call 344—H CON RES 188 On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree, As Amended—Expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease its persecution of Falun Gong practitioners—YEA

Roll call 345—H RES 495 On motion to postpone consideration In the matter of James A. Traficant, Jr.—NAY

Roll call 346—H RES 495 On Agreeing to the Resolution In the matter of James A. Traficant, Jr.—YEA

Roll call 347—HR 4628 On Agreeing to the Roemer Amendment as Amended—NAY

Roll call 348—HR 3763 On Agreeing to the Conference Report Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act—YEA

Roll Call 349—HR 4546—FY03 Defense Authorization On motion that the House instruct conferees—YEA

Roll call 350—HR 4546 FY03 Defense Authorization On motion to close portions of the conference—YEA

Roll call 351—HR 4946 to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide health care incentives related to long-term care On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended—YEA

RECOGNIZING THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women of the United

States Capitol Police. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, America as a nation has grown to appreciate the work that the Capitol Police has done to protect its citizens. The FY 2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill before us, allows officers to receive most of the back pay that they earned while working overtime since September 11. As you know, House employees, which include U.S. Capitol Police, are prohibited from earning more than Members of Congress. Because Capitol Police pay is calculated quarterly, officers who worked an enormous amount of overtime in one quarter, if annualized, can exceed the existing annual limit on pay. This bill's provisions change this method of calculating pay to permit officers to receive their overtime pay.

This bill appropriates a total of \$219 million for the Capitol Police, \$61 million more than the current level. This total includes \$176 million for salaries and \$43 million for general expenses. This level of funding will support 1,454 officers and 326 civilian positions. The bill also includes an additional \$37.5 million for Capitol Police buildings. This bill provides a 5% merit pay raise for Capitol Police, which would be in addition to the 4.1% cost of living adjustment provided to congressional staff.

This bill provides for a tuition payment program for police recruits and officers, as well as a measure to provide extra pay for officers with special duties, such as members of the bomb squad or those who provide protection to Members or visiting dignitaries.

As a former federal law enforcement officer of twenty-six and a half years, I understand first-hand the importance of the duties performed by the Capitol Police. Our officers have been spending numerous days and nights, working long hours, to ensure that Members of Congress, their staffs, and the general public are safe and protected. We certainly owe these officers a debt of gratitude. More than ever, I admire and respect our United States Capitol Police and am glad to see that their hard work has not gone unnoticed.

Thank you Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY D. SMITH RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well-being and safety of the County of Riverside, CA, is exceptional. The County of Riverside has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give time and talent to making their communities a better place to live and work. Larry Smith is one of these individuals. On August 1, 2002, Larry will be retiring after thirty-six years of dedicated service to the community as a law enforcement officer. His outstanding work as a police officer and sheriff, in addition to his personal involvement in the community, will be celebrated on August 1st dedicated as "Larry D. Smith Day".

Larry Smith obtained his bachelor's degree in Public Management from Pepperdine University and his first assignment in law enforcement was as deputy sheriff in the Blythe Jail and Patrol. His tenure included a variety of command assignments, including narcotics enforcement, information services, jails and patrol. He served as the County's Search and Rescue coordinator and commanded the department's Emergency Services Team (SWAT).

In 1987 Smith was promoted to chief deputy sheriff. Under his superb leadership as chief of the Corrections Division, two modern jails were financed and built. He guided the division through its largest growth in the history of the Department.

Larry was elected as Riverside County's eleventh sheriff, winning the office in the June 1994 primary and assuming the office of sheriff on December 14, 1994. He was reelected to his second term in December 1998 and he served as the first sheriff, coroner, public administrator and marshal in the history of Riverside County. As sheriff, he procured 365 acres at March Air Reserve Base for a public safety training center, which provides training for law enforcement, fire and paramedics. This paved the way for future centers throughout the United States by enabling the transfer of surplus land from the U.S. Military to the private sector through the legislative process.

Larry has also been actively involved in the community, serving as a member of the board for the American Heart Association and the United Way of the Inland Empire. He presently serves on the Advisory Committee for the Debbie Chisholm Memorial Foundation, a charitable group dedicated to granting the wishes of terminally ill children. In recognition of his outstanding service, Larry has been a recipient of numerous awards such as special recognition in 1996 from the California Narcotics Officers' Association; he was named the outstanding law enforcement officer in 1996 from Veterans of Foreign Wars; the 1997 director's award for partnership from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; and, the 1998 professional of the year from the California Peace Officers Association.

Larry's tireless work as the Riverside County Sheriff has contributed immeasurably to the safety and betterment of Riverside County. His involvement in community organizations makes me proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend. I know that all of the residents of Riverside County are grateful for his service and salute him as he departs and I look forward to continuing to work with him for the good of our community in the future.

TRIBUTE TO CARMEN IRIS GONZALEZ

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great community activist and humanitarian. Ms. Carmen Iris Gonzalez, an exceptional counselor with the South Bronx Mental Health Council, is retiring after over 30 years of community service.

Ms. Gonzalez was born in Manati, Puerto Rico and began her career as an administra-

tive aide to the local police department in Manati when she was a young lady. She also assisted people with securing affordable housing and obtaining Section 8 vouchers. Ms. Gonzalez later came to New York in search of opportunity. She encountered and even created numerous opportunities to improve her community and the lives of her neighbors.

In the 1970's, Ms. Gonzalez worked as a community worker with the Puerto Rican Community Development Project, which is no longer in existence. This work intensified her commitment to community development and made her a familiar face in local affairs. Politically empowering the Latino community became one of her main priorities and as a result she became a pivotal agent in the Voters Crusade Registration Project. She was also very active in the Voter Registration Campaign sponsored by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. She was awarded the top prize for registering more than 10,000 new voters citywide.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Gonzalez has dedicated the majority of her adult life to serving her community. For six years, she headed the kitchen at the Gilberto Ramirez Senior Citizen Center, supervising the preparation of wholesome, nutritious meals for its elderly residents. For nearly twenty years, she has lent her time, energy and caring spirit to mentally ill residents in the South Bronx who benefit from the services of the South Bronx Mental Health Council, where she serves as a counselor.

When she bought a home on Melrose Avenue in my district in 1995, Ms. Gonzalez promptly established the Melrose Block Association of Homeowners, empowering her neighbors and vastly improving the neighborhood.

After years of hard work and dedication, Ms. Carmen Iris Gonzalez is going to retire and enjoy the sunshine of Orlando, Florida. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a model citizen and in wishing her rest and relaxation.

ROYAL BOLLING SR.

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I shared with my colleagues an editorial from the Boston Globe about the death of an outstanding former Massachusetts State Legislator, Jack Backman. Today I am saddened by the fact that I feel called upon to memorialize here another former legislative colleague who performed extraordinarily important service for his own constituents and the people of Massachusetts in general.

When I arrived at the Massachusetts House in 1972, one of the leaders was Royal Bolling Sr. Then Representative Bolling was one of the early political leaders of the African American community in Massachusetts, and I—along with my current Massachusetts Congressional colleague (Mr. MARKEY), who was then a Massachusetts House colleague—had the great honor of working closely with him in an effort to establish for the first time in Massachusetts history fair legislative districting that established a state Senate seat that pulled together the various efforts of the African American community.

No one was surprised when Royal Bolling was the first winner of that seat. He was for years a leader in the fight against racial discrimination in our state, as well as a strong advocate for social fairness in general. As the following article from the Boston Herald shows, Royal Bolling was a pioneer. He launched a career in elected office at a time when racism was a serious obstacle, and through his personality, intelligence and energy, he was one of the most successful in confronting those prejudices.

Royal Bolling Sr. was also a patriarch of an important political family—two of his sons followed him into elected office, inspired by the model he provided of how one effectively fought against prejudice and for basic values for which America ought to stand.

Mr. Speaker, Royal Bolling's family is entitled to be enormously proud of the great contribution he made to Massachusetts and I ask that the Boston Herald article about him be printed here.

[From the Boston Herald, June 25, 2002]

FRIENDS BID FAREWELL TO COMMUNITY LEADER

(By Jules Crittenden)

Neighbors, fellow veterans and politicians came out to pay their respects yesterday to a man they say served as an inspiration and a role model to his community.

Royal Bolling Sr.'s body lay in state yesterday at the Reggie Lewis Center at Roxbury Community College, the school he helped found as a state senator.

Bolling died last week at the age of 82, retired from a long career as a neighborhood Realtor, legislator and decorated war hero.

Emmanuel Horne, a fellow member of the William E. Carter American Legion Post 16, was taking turns with other members standing in a guard of honor by his friend's casket.

"His impact as a role model was immeasurable," said Horne. He cited Bolling's example as an active father of 12 in a community where many families had one parent; his success in business; and his legislative career. "When we had so few leaders, it was important for young people to see someone who had attained a position, so they could realize that they might someday achieve that."

John Canty, owner of Walnut Cleaners, said, "He was a standard for this community, for the morals of this community. He was firm in his beliefs. When Royal believed in something, he stood up for it."

House Speaker Thomas Finneran and Senate President, Thomas Birmingham paid their respects yesterday. Sen. John Kerry, former Gov. Michael Dukakis and former speaker and attorney general Robert Quinn were expected to attend a memorial service last night.

"He was relentless in trying to create a level playing field," said his son Bruce Bolling, a former City Council president. "He refused to accept anyone having to be a second-class citizen."

As a Realtor, Bolling said, his father experienced "red-lining," when some sellers, banks and insurance agencies refused to deal with blacks or black neighborhoods. In the Legislature, he helped pass laws that made the practice illegal.

"There was an expectation that these are things you have to do," Bolling said. "He didn't look at it as being a pioneer, but as trying to correct a wrong."

FAREWELL TO CONGRESSMAN
TONY HALL

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate Congressman Tony Hall on becoming the United States Ambassador to the United Nations food and agriculture agencies in Rome. I cannot think of anyone that I would rather have represent the United States on a global stage than my friend, Tony Hall.

Congressman Hall and I have served together in the House for 23 years, and serving most of that time together on the Rules Committee. During this time, I have come to admire his strong will and dedication. We all recognize Tony Hall as a tireless advocate of ending world hunger and ensuring global food security. His record on this issue speaks to his passion, his many accomplishments include: working actively to improve human rights conditions around the world, and the enactment of a law he authored to fight hunger-related diseases in developing nations. These and other works on behalf of the needy earned Congressman Hall a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998, 1999, and 2001.

Although we will miss him in the House, I know that the United States will be well served by Congressman Hall. We as Americans should feel privileged that we have such a compassionate and dedicated individual looking after our interests in the United Nations. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing him the best of luck.

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS. HENRY
ANDERSEN

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. and Mrs. Henry "Hank" Andersen of Lamar, CO as they celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary. Hank and Marjorie Anderson grew up in the small town of Cozad, Nebraska. They were high school sweethearts who married on July 31, 1942. For their lifetime commitment to each other and their strong example to their family and community, Mr. Speaker, the United States Congress commends Hank and Marjorie and wishes them many more wonderful years together.

After graduating from Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, with a major in speech, Miss Marjorie Evelyn Ford married Naval Ensign Henry Stanley Andersen. In 1942, the couple moved to New York City, where Hank, a Naval officer who loved to fly, was stationed as a pilot. There, their small family grew to include a daughter, Sue Ford Andersen. After Hank's tour of duty ended in 1945, the Andersen's moved back to Nebraska. In 1947, they welcomed the birth of their second child, Stanley Ford.

After graduating from the University of Nebraska Dental School in 1949, Hank moved his family to Lamar, Colorado. There, he opened a successful dental practice, which he maintained for almost 35 years.

As their children grew, Hank and Marjorie became very involved in the life of their community. Marjorie joined two women's service organizations, Sorosis and P.E.O., while Hank became an active member of the South-eastern Colorado Dental Association. Both Hank and Marjorie have been active members of Lamar's First Presbyterian Church. Family has always been very important to Hank and Marjorie. Throughout their married life, the Andersens made numerous trips back to Cozad, Nebraska to visit their parents, Ralph and Pearl Ford (Pa Ralph and Sweetiepie to their grandchildren) and Henry and Ella Andersen, (affectionately referred to as Pa Henry and Squeezetight). Even after their parents passed away, the Andersens continued to make the trip to visit their aunt and uncle, Floyd and Kate Mundell.

Hank and Marjorie take great pride in their children, and were very excited when Sue married James Ocken in 1966 and when they became the grandparents of Cassandra "Cassie" Ocken and Staci Ocken Helseth. They have also greatly enjoyed their great-grandchildren, Chase Henry Helseth and Courtney Laura Helseth. The Andersens are always prepared to show off their most recent family photos.

Always avid sports fans, Hank and Marjorie held season tickets to the Air Force Academy football games during the 1950s, and never missed an opportunity to attend Lamar High School football and basketball games. The Andersens have also continually encouraged the young people of their community, faithfully attending the school events of neighborhood children, long after their son and daughter left home.

After Dr. Andersen retired in 1983, the couple enjoyed traveling to Kennebunkport, Maine, the home of their favorite president, George Bush, and to the countryside of Wisconsin to see the fall colors.

After 60 years of marriage, Hank and Marjorie Andersen are still a beautiful picture of what it means to be in love. Everyone who knows them can see how much they enjoy being in each other's company. They take care of one another, laugh together and set a meaningful example of commitment in marriage.

Citizens of Colorado, Hank and Marjorie are a truly remarkable couple. I am proud of their momentous accomplishment, and I ask the House of Representatives to join me in extending our warmest congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Henry Andersen.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY SNOOTY

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor one of my district's finest and longest residing citizens. On July 21st this constituent turned 54 years of age and has been loyally serving Manatee County since 1949. Appropriately this guy has become the mascot for the county that bears the name of his kind. Of course I am referring to the legendary Snooty, the manatee of the South Florida Museum in Bradenton, FL. Snooty is the longest living manatee in cap-

tivity and has been the main attraction of the museum for over fifty years.

Snooty was born "Baby Snoots" at the old Miami Aquarium in 1948, and a year later was transferred to Bradenton as part of our annual Florida Heritage Festival. It didn't take long for Snooty to become one of Bradenton's most adorable and popular residents, as he soon became a regular part of curriculum for local elementary school students. Although Snooty sometimes spends up to 18 hours of his day eating and sleeping, you could hardly label him lazy, as he has entertained over one million visitors. Snooty has also welcomed many notable guests such as former Vice President Dan Quayle, General Norman Schwarzkopf, and Captain Kangaroo.

Thanks to the grand status of Snooty and support from the community, a beautiful new facility was erected for him in 1993. The Parker Manatee Aquarium holds approximately 60,000 gallons of water and provides Snooty with both deep and shallow regions to replicate his natural habitat. The new complex also includes many educational exhibits to inform the public about this rare sea mammal and its struggle to regenerate its population.

I would like to extend an invitation to my colleagues and their families to visit Snooty and experience why Manatee County is so proud of their mascot. On behalf of everyone of the 13th District of Florida, it is with great pleasure that I wish Mr. Snooty a happy 54th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, July 24th, I was unavoidably detained on my way to vote on House business. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following way:

Aye on Rollcall 335 on passage of H.R. 4547, the Cost of War Against Terrorism Authorization Act of 2002.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF
TEN YEARS OF INCORPORATION
FOR THE TOWN OF AWENDAW,
SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, small towns are God's little wonders and today I would like to recognize the small town of Awendaw in my district. Awendaw is known as the "land of the Seewee Indians." It has a rich history that included a visit from the 1st President of the United States, George Washington while on a southern tour in 1791. During the 16th century, records show four Indian tribes that inhabited the land—the Samp, Santee, Seewee and the Wando. Agriculture was their way of life. In 1670, English colonists came to South Carolina at Port Royal in Beaufort. They traveled down the coast until they sighted what is now called Bull's Bay. They

were captivated by the beauty of the unspoiled beaches, tall trees and dense forest. As the colonists approached the shore, Indians were waiting with bows and arrows. But the crew yelled out an Indian calling "Appada" meaning peace and the Indians withdrew their bows and welcomed them to shore. The Indians shared their food and the English colonists gave them goods such as knives, beads and tobacco. Auendaugh-bough was the name of the settlement when the English colonists arrived but the name was later shortened to Awendaw.

Awendaw is a special place. The arms of nature surrounds it and radiates its beauty. The Cape Romain Wildlife Refuge, the Francis Marion Forest and the Santee Coastal reserve create a natural wall of protection around the area. Hunting and fishing are still a means of getting food just as it was for the Seewee Indians.

The Churches of the Awendaw community are a "testimony of their faith." The Ocean Grove (formerly Pine Grove), Mt. Nebo A.M.E., Ocean Grove United Methodists and First Seewee Missionary Baptist are all historical churches that play a significant role in the lives of the people who live there.

In November 1988, the people of Awendaw began its fight to become a town. For four years, the people gathered once a month at the Old Porcher Elementary School to plan, organize and share information with the people. There were many hurdles set before the people of Awendaw by the Justice Department. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo interrupted the process, but it was resumed in 1990. The Awendaw community made two unsuccessful attempts to incorporate. Finally, after the third try, the Secretary of State granted a certificate of Incorporation on May 15, 1992. On August 18, 1992, the town of Awendaw elected its first mayor the Rev. William H. Alston. The first town council were Mrs. Jewel Cohen, Mrs. Miriam Green, the Rev. Bryant McNeal and Mr. Lewis Porcher (deceased).

This year the town of Awendaw will celebrate ten years of incorporation. The town has grown from 175 to over 1,000 in population. Over the last seven years, the town of Awendaw has become famous for its annual Blue Crab Festival. This grand celebration brings thousands of people from neighboring communities to share in the festivities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues would join me in a salute to one of God's little wonders, the Town of Awendaw, South Carolina. "Thank God for small towns and the people who live in them."

TRIBUTE TO MISSOURI STATE
REPRESENTATIVES DAN
HEGEMAN AND CHARLIE
SHIELDS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of Missouri State Representatives Dan Hegeman and Charlie Shields, whose legislative achievements will be honored by the Northwest Missouri Republican Club on July 26, 2002.

As a member of the Missouri State Legislature since 1991, Mr. Hegeman represents Mis-

souri's 5th District. A dairy farmer by trade, Mr. Hegeman is involved with a number of community organizations including: the Andrew Buchanan Community Council of American Cancer Society; Northwest Missouri Area Health Education Center Board; and, the Savannah, Maysville, and Albany Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Shields, also a State Representative, is from Missouri's 28th District. In 1992, Representative Shields was named "Outstanding Freshman Legislator" by House Republicans and in February of 2002 was named Legislator of the Year during the Republican State Lincoln Days in Springfield. As a project coordinator for Heartland Health System in St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Shields has done important work in the areas of elementary, secondary, as well as, higher education, mental health advocacy, and community development.

Please join me in honoring Missouri State Representatives Dan Hegeman and Charlie Shields for their tireless work in representing their communities and their outstanding dedication to the great State of Missouri.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PETE SEIBERT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before this body of Congress and this nation to honor a western visionary and World War II veteran who recently passed away. Pete Seibert contributed selflessly to our nation in its time of need and I thank him for his unrelenting passion and valor. Pete was a remarkable man and his actions during and after World War II are the essence of everything that makes this country great.

Pete Seibert is a veteran of the 10th Mountain Division of the Army, which studied and trained in Colorado. His platoon fought German forces in Italy's Po Valley, using their exceptional mountaineering skills to enable them to overcome the Germans. Regardless of his bravery, Sergeant Seiber was wounded on Mount Terminale in Italy and utterly destroyed his kneecap and femur. Yet, his injuries led to an honorable discharge at the young age of twenty-two, which enabled him to pursue his dreams.

After World War II, Pete returned to Colorado, the state that provoked his passion for the mountains during his training in the 10th Mountain Division to turn his visions into a reality. He arrived in Aspen in 1946 and despite hampering injuries from war began working as Ski Patroller. His determination to reclaim his expert skiing skills prevailed, and in 1947 he won the downhill, slalom, and combined competitions in the Rocky Mountain Championships. Moreover, he became a member of the 1950 U.S. Alpine Ski team, a great honor. However, he is now more famously known in Colorado as the co-founder of Vail Ski Resort in 1959, he became a familiar image that represents Vail to many. Despite local skepticism from existing ski resorts, Pete traveled around the country to raise revenue to build the mountain, and refused to give up. In 1970 his perseverance paid off when Ski Magazine

ranked Vail first rate and claimed it to be an amazing resort for all ages. Needless to say, Vail's business boomed, and its legacy is now world-renowned. In fact, in 2000 Ski Magazine listed him as the 3rd most influential skier of all time and in 2001, Vail named its most recent addition after Mr. Seibert; respectfully calling it "Pete's Bowl".

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in celebrating the life of Pete Seibert who recently lost his battle with cancer. He overcame enemies of freedom, crippling war injuries, and literally ascended to the mountaintop in pursuit of his dreams. Pete had a remarkable spirit that empowered all who knew him. I would like to express my deepest condolences to his friends and family.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, While citizens in this country take for granted the freedom of the press, there are nations in this hemisphere where journalists are still victimized by their governments for exposing injustices in their societies. In Panama, despite the apparent triumph of democracy following the arrest of Manuel Noriega and the U.S. intervention in that country, inquisitive journalists such as Miguel Antonio Bernal are treated as criminals because they dare to speak out on otherwise taboo subjects.

The following documents were prepared by Sarah Watson, Laura McGinnis and Karen Smith, Research Associates at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA). Watson's article, entitled Press Freedom in Panama: Going, Going, Gone, was distributed as a memorandum to the press on May 30 and appeared in the June 1 issue of the organization's highly estimable biweekly publication, the Washington Report on the Hemisphere. It examines the ongoing plight of Miguel Antonio Bernal—a plucky professor-journalist—who was acquitted on trumped-up charges brought by former police chief Jose Luis Sosa, but now faces Panama's attorney general appealing his legal setback to a higher court and his intention to silence the voice of a man who cried out against government abuse in his country. The interview of the highly regarded Bernal was conducted by COHA researchers McGinnis and Smith, and reveals the journalist's personal perspective on the state of free speech in his country. It appeared in the July 11 issue of the Washington Report on the Hemisphere.

These documents should be of great relevance to my colleagues as they demonstrate the severity of the situation in Panama, and the need for continued international scrutiny of cases that threaten the freedom of speech and the right to dissent.

PRESS FREEDOM IN PANAMA: GOING, GOING, GONE

On May 29th, Judge Lorena Hernandez announced her decision on a criminal slander case that made headlines in Panama and throughout Latin America. In a victory for the forces defending freedom of speech and of the press, she acquitted one of Panama's leading intellectuals and activists, Miguel

Antonio Bernal, of flagrantly trumped-up charges brought against him by former police chief José Luis Sosa. But Bernal is not out of the woods yet—the country's attorney general has announced his intention to appeal the decision. The Council on Hemispheric Affairs is now embarking on a major campaign to bring the deplorable situation of Panama's media in general, as well as Bernal's current plight, to the attention of the international community.

One of Panama's most respected public figures, Bernal has been a thorn in the side of every repressive dictatorship from Colonel Torrijos on, all of which have targeted him for harassment with grim regularity. Professor Bernal's sufferings at the hands of previous governments included being exiled from Panama by General Manuel Noriega, causing his flight to the U.S., where he later taught at Davidson College and Lehigh University.

Given this background, one might expect that the democratically-elected government of President Mireya Moscoso—who herself had been mistreated by previous repressive regimes—would have offered him a safe haven from where he could have played his important, if often unacknowledged, muckraker role in one of the Americas' most corrupt societies. Unfortunately, at least for the time being, Moscoso has chosen to assume the role of an apologist for Bernal's perverse persecutors.

ACCUSATIONS OF SLANDER

In a 1998 radio interview, Bernal stated that he held the Panamanian police responsible for the death by decapitation that year of four inmates at the infamous Isla de Coiba prison. Earlier, the police department had illegally seized control of the facility, which had achieved well-deserved notoriety for its inhumane conditions. In response to Bernal's accusation, Sosa, the then-chief-of-police, sued him for slander—specifically for besmirching the institutional “honor” of the Panamanian police.

In contrast to U.S. slander law, which provides for a civil trial with, at worst, a possible monetary penalty, Bernal could have faced up to two years in prison if convicted, since the charges against him for “slander and disrespect” were, under Panamanian law, criminal in nature. He also could have been denied the right to work in Panama for an additional two years.

Bernal's case went to trial on May 14th, and despite his recent exoneration by a Panama City judge, it is likely to take months, or even years, before the appellate process runs its course and any final verdict is handed down. On May 29th, Judge Lorena Hernandez took the startling step of declaring Bernal not guilty. Although this was the decision hoped for by all his supporters, the rapidity with which it was handed down came as a surprise given the usual viscous operating speed of Panama's judiciary. It is likely that the wide attention given to the case in the international press affected the pace of the judge's decision.

A LEGACY OF CORRUPTION

Sosa, Bernal's accuser, was police chief during the administration of Moscoso's predecessor, Ernesto Pérez Balladares, of the compromised PRD, General Noriega's old, tainted party. Thus, it is not surprising that Pérez Balladares and his corrupt cronies had something to hide from a free press, since many of them were acolytes from the Noriega era who were continuing the venal practices inherited from the master.

But the prevailing atmosphere didn't change noticeably under the leadership of Moscoso, who was elected in 1999. In May of last year, she tentatively proposed an amnesty for the large number of journalists ac-

cused of defamation, only to backtrack and withdraw her support a month later. Moscoso later instructed her attorney general to demand that journalists must have proof of their allegations when they levy charges of corruption. “We cannot allow it to be said that we in the government are corrupt,” she said.

CENSORSHIP ABOUND IN CORRUPT PANAMA; WITH SITUATION LIKELY TO WORSEN

Bernal is not the only Panamanian journalist facing such charges. Some of the others include a cartoonist, Julio Enrique Briceno, who was forced to meet with a judge every fortnight after the former vice president of the country (who also had been president of the Christian Democratic Party), Ricardo Arias Calderón, sued him for “insulting behavior.” Journalists Rainer Tuñon and Juan Diaz were sentenced to either 18 months in prison or a 400 euro fine, as well as being banned from working in Panama for 6 months, for reporting on a judge's investigation of doctors alleged to possess forged licenses. One of those under investigation, whose license later provided to be genuine, sued—and won—for damages to his reputation.

According to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH), more than 90—one out of every three—Panamanian journalists have cases pending against them for libel or slander. Furthermore, in 70 percent of such cases, the suit was brought by a public official. The Panamanian government, however, claims that only 28 journalists currently have cases to be heard on the docket.

A bill drafted last year in the corruption-plagued county by interior minister Winston Spadafora is ostensibly designed to regulate Panama's journalistic practices, but critics maintain that it will also serve to expedite press manipulation by the authorities. Among its provisions, carefully knitted to net all of the government's perceived foes, is the requirement that all active journalists in the country must possess a license as well as a journalism diploma; foreign journalists who wish to work in Panama will only be able to do so if no national is available to do the job, and even if they obtain permission to work, such outsiders will be limited to a one-year tenure. Critics insist that these rules constitute a violation of free trade and the right to practice a journalism career unencumbered by bureaucracy.

The OAS Human Rights Commission, CIDH found in 1985 that such “gag rules” as those listed above violate the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. International pressure was placed on Moscoso to lighten such restrictions when she came into office, but she now appears to be trying to reintroduce some of the most draconian controls that the country has witnessed while the world's attention is currently directed elsewhere.

The international media community, as well as Panama's embattled press, has risen to Bernal's defense. His case was included as an example of government repression in the annual report of the watchdog group, “Reporters without Borders,” and he has been defended in editorials by some of Panama's best-known human-rights advocates. Also, in 2001, Bernal received international recognition for his work when he received one of France's most prestigious awards, the “Academic Laurels,” with a rank of Commander. His supporters are not hesitant to observe that apparently only Bernal's own government fears his pen and his tongue.

INTERVIEW WITH MIGUEL ANTONIO BERNAL

Conducted by Laura and Karen Smith of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ON DECREE 189, WHICH REQUIRES PANAMANIAN NEWSCASTERS TO HAVE A LICENSE?

Panama is still under the very authoritarian and anti-democratic conceptions that were established by the Noriega military dictatorship. This decree was announced by the government and is part of the different regulations they have established against freedom of speech. On June 18, the National Assembly approved a law that allows only those with a degree in journalism from the University of Panama, or a university recognized by the University of Panama, to be journalists in my country. I have a political science Ph.D. and a law degree, but I cannot act as a journalist in my country because I don't have a journalist degree. I have been on the radio without the license, but they have not fined me yet.

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT PRESIDENT MOSCOSO'S NEW REQUIREMENT THAT JOURNALISTS MUST HAVE PROOF BEFORE THEY ALLEGE GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION?

If you denounce some corruption or government activity they will say that you do not have evidence, even if it is a public act. For example, they recently exonerated a foreign company from paying more than one billion U.S. dollars in taxes; when this was denounced they merely said, “Show the proof.” This is a very anti-democratic conception to prevent people from critiquing the government.

HAS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BECOME AN ISSUE IN THE PANAMANIAN POLITICAL PROCESS?

Freedom of speech is one of the things that we struggled to obtain during the military years. After the overflow of the military, no one political party really championed freedom of speech. Since then, many things have happened to journalists, yet the political parties remain silent. In my opinion they are not real democratic political parties because no one in the former or present government has made a clear and unambiguous statement advocating the protection of freedom of speech.

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN IN PANAMA AND THE WORLD TO ALLEVIATE THE SITUATION?

Panama's political process only reacts to external pressures. The authorities do not heed the cries of domestic critics. The judiciary, legislative and executive branches of government are all hostile to the concept for free speech.

YOU RECENTLY CAME UNDER FIRE FOR ACCUSING THE POLICE OF DECAPITATING FOUR PRISONERS, BUT YOU WERE ACQUITTED. DID THIS SURPRISE YOU?

Yes. I think I was acquitted because of the overwhelming international support my case has attracted. Immediately after the judge announced the acquittal, the Attorney General's office announced an appeal which they are already preparing.

WHAT DO YOU THINK YOUR CASE PORTENDS FOR THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISTIC FREEDOM IN PANAMA?

I do not think it looks optimistic for my country. There are some rightist people who want to use Panama as an experiment to see if they can do the same things in other places. It is important to support free speech in Panama not only for its own sake, but for the sake of other countries whose leaders might be tempted to do the same things.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the rule on H.R. 4965, the so-called "Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2002," a measure that is probably unconstitutional, an end-run on established laws protecting a woman's right to choose, and will do little to end late term abortions.

Mr. Speaker, the House has addressed this matter four separate times in the last seven years, only to return back to square one. What makes this latest attempt even more puzzling is that the Supreme Court, in the *Carhart v. Stenberg* case in 2000, held that Nebraska's own late term abortion ban was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court explained that such bans unconstitutionally burden a woman's protected right to choose her own health-related decisions, and lack the necessary exception to protect a woman's health.

Even with these standards in place, today's measure proceeds defiantly into certain legal peril, as it refuses to make the health-related exception. The measure's proponents instead argue that it is sufficient to include congressional findings in the bill stating that no such health exception is necessary. Such so-called "findings," however, no matter how extensive they may be, cannot magically turn an unconstitutional piece of legislation into one that passes legal muster, as any first-year law student can tell you. Indeed, a number of prominent health groups, including the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, with more than 40,000 members representing approximately 90 percent of all board-certified obstetricians and gynecologists in the U.S., has consistently opposed efforts to ban such practices. The Congress must understand that such medical and health decisions are best left to women and their doctors, not to legislators intent on promulgating their divisive and narrow agenda.

Despite all these difficulties, the leadership, as anticipated, has refused to allow for amendments, cutting off debate on what is an extraordinarily important issue area. If the leadership were truly interested in examining all viable alternatives, they would have allowed for amendments, including H.R. 2702, the Hoyer-Greenwood "Late Term Abortion Restriction Act," of which I am a cosponsor. This amendment would present a sound alternative to H.R. 4965, as it bans all late-term abortions, makes the necessary health-related exception, and is consistent with the Supreme Court's dictates. Because I believe that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare, I would have supported this amendment had it been allowed in this debate.

Mr. Speaker, this bill ignores potential adverse complications in pregnancies, and thus effectively bans any semblance of compromise or informed discussion on this issue. This measure tells American women that it is more important for the leadership to score political points than it is to show concern for their health. As the measure is unwise, unyielding, and for all practical purposes unconstitutional, I must vote against both the rule for H.R. 4965 and the underlying legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF COMMANDER ARTHUR FARR AND THE CITY OF MANITOWOC

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today before this House I recognize and honor Past Chief Commander Arthur Farr of the United States Power Squadrons, as well as the city of Manitowoc, a Wisconsin community that has fought to preserve the causes of freedom and democracy through its superior ship building enterprise.

When the drums of war sound, and our Nation is obliged to heed the calls of the oppressed and threatened, the citizens of the United States dutifully step up—as exemplified by the people of Manitowoc and Past Chief Commander Farr.

Commander Farr served as a naval submarine officer aboard the distinguished USS Guitarro throughout World War II. During his service, Commander Farr helped see the Guitarro safely through five treacherous war patrols in the Pacific, a tenure that yielded four battle stars and the Navy Unit Commendation. The achievements of Commander Farr and the Guitarro are truly deserving of our highest recognition and most earnest thanks.

To equip our forces with the vessels essential for victory during World War II, the citizens of Manitowoc and its neighboring communities rallied to fill posts in the shipyard, often at incredible sacrifice. Farmers milked their cows by day and welded submarines by night. It was the tireless efforts of these citizens that fueled the production of superior vessels, like the Guitarro, and ensured naval success and eventual victory for the allies.

The dedication and often unrecognized contributions of Americans like Past Chief Commander Farr and the citizens of Manitowoc are a true testament to the strength and excellence of this great Nation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JONI FAIR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to salute an incredible individual of the Colorado Health Community who is one of the six recipients of the 2002 YWCA Anna Tausig Tribute to Women Award. Joni has committed herself to the study and evaluation of hospices around the world to increase the ability of others to care for the terminally ill. She has an unrelenting passion for her work, which has been illustrated countless times through her dedication to improve hospice conditions. It is my pleasure to honor her today before this body of Congress and this nation.

Joni Fair is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Sangre de Cristo Hospice in Colorado, and has traveled across the world to educate caretakers about the terminally ill; her latest trip to Japan led to the establishment of the first hospice ever in Japan. Joni refuses to allow financial status to defer a pa-

tient from staying in a hospice and leaves her doors open to all who qualify for hospice care. For her passion, devotion and spirit, Joni has earned the El Pomar Foundation Award for Excellence, Colorado Hospice Program of the Year Award, National Hospice Award of Excellence, and the President's Award. Her diligence and integrity, established a precedent in the medical community worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in thanking Joni for her contributions and dedication to the comfort of her patients. I ask that this body recognize her efforts to make patient hospice life less distressful. She is a beacon of care in her community whose passion will shine beyond her legacy. Joni, Congratulations on your latest achievements and good luck in your future endeavors.

INDIA: NOT ACTING DEMOCRATIC

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, apparently the efforts of some of us in this House to set the record straight about India's repression of its minorities in making an impression. Recently, Indian Ambassador Lalit Mansingh felt compelled to lash out at me and a couple of my colleagues for our statements in this House about the violations of human rights in India. I am tempted to say that I am honored that Mr. Mansingh noticed, but his response is full of misleading and hurtful statements. Everything that we have stated about India is based on the documented record, as Mr. Mansingh well knows.

Let me review the recent information about Indian activities. Recently, India has been cited as a violator of religious freedom by the U.S. Government. While no action has followed this designation so far, it clearly exposes the true nature of Indian democracy.

How can India be called democratic when last year a Cabinet member said that everyone who lives in India must either be a Hindu or be subservient to Hindus? The pro-Fascist RSS, the parent organization of the ruling BJP, published a booklet on how to implicate religious minorities in fake criminal cases. Prime Minister Vajpayee implicitly endorsed these extremist views when he told a audience in New York, "I will always be a Swayamsewak."

The recent massacres in Gujarat are another example of how India treats its minorities. Recently, the New York Times reported that the police stood aside while Hindu militants murdered Muslims, which, as I pointed out previously, is similar to the modus operandi they used in the 1984 massacre of Sikhs. The Hindu newspaper quotes a Gujarati police officer as saying that the police were ordered not to intervene to stop the violence, which is also reminiscent of the Delhi massacres. According to Human Rights Watch, the entire incident was pre-planned with government involvement. Does Ambassador Mansingh dispute the credibility of these sources?

Mr. Mansingh attacks my colleague, the gentlewoman from Georgia, for saying that in India a Hindu life is worth twice as much as a Muslim life. Yet News India-Times, a New

York-based Indian-American newspaper, reported that the government is paying 200,000 rupees to the families of Hindu victims of the Gujarat violence and just 100,000 rupees—half as much—to the families of Muslim victims.

In addition, Mr. Mansingh flatly rejected holding the referendum on the independence of Kashmir that India promised the United Nations it would hold in 1948 and also rejected a free and fair plebiscite on independence in Punjab, Khalistan. He simply ignored the other countries like predominantly Christian Nagaland which also seek their independence. If India is the democracy it claims to be, then why are there 17 freedom movements within its borders? If there is no support for independence in Punjab, Khalistan, as India claims, then why not just hold a free and fair vote and prove it? If that claim is true, then it should be massively rejected, shouldn't it? What is India afraid of?

Instead, India has killed over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to *The Politics of Genocide* by Inderjit Singh Jaijee, who gathered these figures from figures put out by the Punjab State Magistracy, which represents the judiciary of Punjab. It has also killed over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims, more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland and tens of thousands of other minorities. According to the Movement Against State Repression, 52,268 Sikh political prisoners are still being detained in Indian jails.

Mr. Speaker, America is founded on the idea of freedom. We believe in freedom for ourselves and all the people of the world. We should work to bring real freedom to all the peoples and nations of South Asia. To do so, we should stop American aid to India until it respects basic human rights and we should continue to call for a free and fair vote on independence for the people of Kashmir, of Punjab, Khalistan, of Nagaland, and all the other peoples seeking their freedom.

Mr. Speaker, Gurmit Singh Aulakh, the President of the Council of Khalistan, wrote an excellent letter to the *Washington Times* refuting the false statements of Mr. Mansingh. I would like to place it in the *RECORD* at this time to help set the *RECORD* straight about what is really going on in India.

[From the *Washington Times*, May 19, 2002]

INDIA DOESN'T ACT LIKE A DEMOCRACY

In his May 14 Embassy Row column, James Morrison reports that Indian Ambassador Lalit Mansingh is accusing Reps. Dan Burton, Edolphus Towns and Cynthia A. McKinney of spreading "false, hurtful" information about India. This is ludicrous. Mr. Morrison has been sent the proof of the statements that Mr. Mansingh questions, yet he made no apparent effort to get the other side. He should stop repeating Mr. Mansingh's disinformation.

We understand that tyrants are hurt when their crimes are exposed. Yet they do not show any concern for the rights of minorities. Last year, a member of the Indian Cabinet said everyone who lives in India must either be Hindu or be subservient to Hindus. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), which was formed in 1925 in support of the fascist and is the parent organization of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party, published a booklet on how to implicate Christians and other minorities in fake criminal cases. Yet Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told an audience in New York City, "I will always be a Swayamsevak." This belies Mr. Mansingh's

claim that "[a]ll citizens of India . . . enjoy equal rights and equal protection of law."

Mr. Mansingh might want to explain that to the 250,000 Sikhs who have been murdered by his government. This figure is documented. It was published in "The Politics of Genocide" by Inderjit Singh Jaijee and derived from figures first used by the Punjab State Magistracy, which represents the judiciary of Punjab.

Further, a study by the Movement Against State Repression showed that the Indian government admitted to holding 52,268 Sikh political prisoners under the very repressive so-called Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA), which expired in 1995. Amnesty International reported that tens of thousands of other minorities also are being held as political prisoners. Mr. Mansingh undoubtedly is aware of these facts.

Mr. Mansingh is not telling the truth about the massacres in Gujarat. A recent report from Human Rights Watch showed that the massacres were planned in advance. The *New York Times* reported that the police stood aside while militant Hindu nationalists attacked and murdered Muslims in Gujarat, an act reminiscent of the Delhi massacres of Sikhs in 1984, in which Sikh police were confined to their barracks while the state-run radio and television called for more Sikh blood. According to published reports in India, a police officer in Gujarat said the police were ordered to stand aside.

Mr. Mansingh disputes Miss McKinney's statement that in India, a Hindu life is worth twice as much as a Muslim life. He claims Hindu and Muslim families who were victimized by the Gujarat massacre are receiving equal compensation. Yet according to *News India-Times*, the Indian government is paying out 200,000 rupees each to the families of Hindus who were killed but just 100,000 rupees to the family of each Muslim killed. Mr. Mansingh knows this, yet he uses his two high-powered lobbying firms to spin dis-information at gullible reporters such as Mr. Morrison.

Despite India's claim to be democratic, Mr. Mansingh rejected the referendum on the status of Kashmir that India promised in 1948, which still has not been held. Despite India's boast that it is democratic and its claim that there is no support for independence in Punjab, Khalistan, he also rejects a free and fair vote on the issue there. He does not even mention the 15 other nations, such as Christian Nagaland, which are seeking their freedom from India. How can a democratic country reject settling issues by a free and fair vote?

Also, Mr. Mansingh does not even address the fact that the U.S. State Department recently put India on its watch list of countries that violate religious freedom.

India is not a democracy; it is a Hindu fundamentalist theocracy. The United States should work for the release of all political prisoners and halt its aid to this repressive, tyrannical state until all people enjoy their God-given human rights. We also should support freedom for all the nations of South Asia through a free and fair vote. That is the only way to bring democracy, peace, freedom and stability to the region.

GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF
Khalistan, Washington.

TRIBUTE TO DUANE SCOTT SPENCER

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of this body the passing of Mr. Duane Scott Spencer. Mr. Spencer is an unsung American hero.

Duane Spencer's life was cut short on July 9, 2002, at the age of 36, when he died in an automobile accident while driving home from volunteering at a homeless veterans' shelter, "The Home of the Brave." Mr. Spencer dedicated his life to the empowerment and progress of others through his commitment to the Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA) and educational efforts on behalf of people with disabilities.

Born on July 12, 1965, in Havre de Grace, Maryland, Duane Spencer was the son of Earl "Dean" Spencer and Elsie "Bobbie" Stephens Spencer. Upon his graduation from high school, Mr. Spencer served his country as a member of the 82nd Airborne Division U.S. Paratroopers in Fort Bragg, North Carolina until an accident that left him paralyzed.

Duane overcame this hardship, becoming a tireless disability advocate, teacher, and role model.

Duane Spencer did not know the meaning of the word "handicapped." As sports director for the Delaware/Maryland PVA he organized and participated in wheel chair basketball and softball, received countless gold and silver medals in the PVA games, and enjoyed trapshooting and fishing. Duane served on the Delaware/Maryland PVA board of directors for several years and later became the Volunteer Liaison Officer for the PVA National Office here in Washington, DC. In this role, he was a frequent visitor to Capitol Hill, advocating for veterans, paralyzed veterans, and the disabled.

Duane will be missed. In addition to his parents, he is survived by his wife of 13 years, Nancy J. Spencer, his step-daughter, Adena J. Hash, two grandsons, Ryan A. and Trent B. Johnson, and sisters Robin and Sherrie Spencer.

The state of Maryland and our great Nation are proud to recognize individuals, such as Mr. Spencer, who overcome and rise above hardship, challenge the concept of personal limitations, and demonstrate true courage. Duane Spencer broke barriers in his life while volunteering to help others. In death, as in life, Duane is an American hero.

ESSENTIAL MEDICINES FOR MEDICARE ACT OF 2002

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, it has been three years since Congress began in earnest to address the issue of prescription drug coverage in the Medicare program. The problems we have faced in creating a drug benefit demonstrate that the solution will be both complex and expensive. America's seniors will be

closely watching the House of Representatives between now and the end of this Congress. They will be looking for bipartisanship, for cooperation, for a good faith effort to provide them with the lifesaving medicines they need. The lack of prescription drug coverage is one of the most pressing problems facing America's older and disabled citizens today. Because Medicare does not include a drug benefit, its promise—access to comprehensive medical care for the elderly and disabled—is unfulfilled. I rise today to introduce the Essential Medicines for Medicare Act, legislation that will move us one step closer toward keeping that promise of comprehensive coverage.

Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, covers a large number of medical services—inpatient hospitalization care, physician services, physical and occupational therapy, and skilled nursing facility, home health and hospice care are all covered by the Medicare program. Despite Medicare's success in eliminating illness as a potential cause of financial ruin for elderly Americans, the burden of high prescription drug costs remains a source of hardship for many beneficiaries.

When Congress created Medicare in 1965, prescription drugs were not a standard feature of most private insurance policies. But health care in the United States has evolved considerably in the last 34 years. Now most private health plans cover drugs because they are an essential component of modern health care. They are viewed as integral in the treatment and prevention of diseases. But Medicare, for all its achievements, has not kept pace with America's health care system. It is time for Medicare to modernize.

Because Medicare does not pay for prescription drugs, its beneficiaries, 80 percent of whom use a prescription drug each and every day, must either rely on Medicaid if they qualify, purchase private supplemental coverage, join a Medicare HMO that offers drug benefits, or pay for them from their fixed incomes. These costs can be extraordinarily burdensome for the elderly, who already have the highest out-of-pocket costs of any age group and who take, on average, eighteen prescriptions each year.

There is no question that Congress should enact a comprehensive Medicare prescription drug benefit without further delay. I support a benefit package that covers all necessary drugs for seniors as a part of basic Medicare. However, I am concerned that the 107th Congress appears to be headed down a previously traveled road.

Two years ago, this House debated legislation that would require seniors to contract with private insurance companies for prescription drug coverage. It passed narrowly along party lines. As predicted, the Senate never considered that legislation, and no drug bill was signed into law. At the time, most seniors deemed the House Republican plan unworkable; another program based on the same premise—relying on the participation of private insurance plans—had failed to provide for Medicare beneficiaries. Since the June 2000 vote, that concept, the Medicare+ Choice program, has abandoned a million more seniors.

Other once reliable sources of coverage have dissipated. Nearly 60 percent of Medicare beneficiaries with incomes below the federal poverty level were not enrolled in Medicaid as recently as 1997. And even Medicaid

enrollees with drug benefits must forgo some of their medications. With the recent economic downturns, more and more state Medicaid programs are reducing their benefits. The high cost of these Medigap policies puts them out of reach for most low-to-moderate income Medicare enrollees. Finally, employer-sponsored plans no longer offer reliable prescription drug coverage. Although between 60 and 70 percent of large employers offered retiree health benefits in the 1980s, fewer than 40 percent do so today. Of these, nearly one-third offer no drug benefits.

Finally, as members across the country can attest to, the benefits offered by Medicare+Choice plans are neither guaranteed nor permanent. Because they are not part of the basic Medicare benefit package, which by law must be included in all Medicare+Choice plans, drug benefits are considered "extra" and as such can change from year to year. This means that even in those counties where plans remain in the Medicare market, there is no certainty that they will continue to offer drug benefits or that they will not severely reduce the benefits.

These statistics combine to make us painfully aware of the gaping hole in Medicare's safety net. This Congress can move this session to provide a benefit before more elderly and disabled citizens fall through. My bill, the Essential Medicines for Medicare Act, recognizes the importance of preventive care and provides coverage for drugs that have been determined to show progress in treating chronic diseases. Why chronic diseases? Because the average drug expenditures for elderly persons with just one chronic disease are more than twice as high as for those without any. And because we know from years of advanced medical research that treating these conditions will reduce costly inpatient hospitalizations and expensive follow-up care. Furthermore, this bill addresses those beneficiaries who have the greatest need for assistance with purchasing their medications: a review of the Medicare+ Choice program reveals that seniors who join HMOs are younger and healthier than those in fee-for-service Medicare. This tells us that it is the older, sicker seniors, precisely the ones who need prescriptions the most, who have reduced access to drug benefits.

Our bill addresses their needs. It begins with five chronic diseases—diabetes, hypertension, congestive heart disease, major depression, and rheumatoid arthritis—that have high prevalence among seniors and whose treatment will show improvement in beneficiaries' quality of life and reduce Medicare's overall expenditures.

The Medicare costs associated with inpatient treatment of these diseases are exorbitant. I have attached for the record fact sheets that illustrate the enormous price tags that borne by the Medicare Part A Trust Fund when these chronic conditions remain untreated.

The bill I have introduced provides coverage for certain medications after an annual \$250 deductible is met, with no copayment for generics and a 20 percent copayment for brand-name drugs. Lower-income beneficiaries will be exempt from deductibles and copays. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality will review available data on the effectiveness of drugs in treating these conditions, and based on AHRQ's review, the De-

partment of Health and Human Services will determine the drugs to be covered. Pharmacy Benefit Managers, PBM, under contract with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services will negotiate with pharmaceutical manufacturers to purchase these drugs and will administer the benefit.

This bill covers five major chronic conditions, but I recognize that there are others that should be covered as well. The legislation provides a process for the Institute of Medicine to determine the effectiveness of this benefit and the Medicare savings it produces, and to recommend additional diagnoses and medications that should be considered for coverage.

Mr. Speaker, modern medicine has the capability of doing extraordinary things. But no medical breakthrough, no matter how remarkable, can benefit patients if they can't get access to it. This cost-effective, economically sound approach to prescription drug coverage is a matter of common sense: if Medicare beneficiaries can secure the medications they need, they will be able to manage their conditions, and will be much less likely to require extended and costly inpatient care. This legislation is a first step, a major step, toward making this happen. I urge the House to consider this approach to providing a solid package of prescription drug benefits, an approach that will modernize Medicare for the 21st century for the millions of elderly and disabled Americans who depend on it.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHARLES "GEORGE" SIMMS JR.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Charles "George" Simms of Pueblo, Colorado and recognize his contributions and service to his community. George recently passed away at the age of 73. He was a longtime teacher and coach at Centennial High School and is remembered today as a hero and role model for many of his students and players.

George was born in Walsenburg, Colorado and attended Centennial High School in Pueblo, where he excelled in basketball and baseball. As a student at Pueblo Junior College, veteran coach Harry Simmons referred to him as "the best second baseman I ever coached." George continued his education and athletic career at Wyoming and after graduation in 1950; he signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals. George's baseball career was interrupted when he joined the Air Force to fight courageously during the Korean War. During the war, he met his wife, Anne playing service basketball. George brought her back to Pueblo and began his teaching career in 1954.

In 1982, George was inducted into the Greater Pueblo Sports Association Hall of Fame. He taught and coached baseball for twelve years. He and his wife celebrated their 50th anniversary last fall. George is survived by his wife, five children and eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege that I recognize Charles Simms and his selfless contributions to the City of Pueblo and this nation.

His friends remember him as "George" a man who didn't know that he was the hero." It is an honor for me to pay tribute to this veteran before this body of Congress and this nation. I express my condolences towards family and friends during this difficult time, but I would also like to remember the joy he provided to us all, his legacy and contributions will be greatly missed.

HONORING OFFICERS ROBERT
ETTER AND STEPHANIE MARKINS

HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am profoundly dismayed today to share a piece of dreadful news from my district with this House and with our entire nation.

On Monday, in an act of terrifying evil, a man deliberately crashed his truck into a police squad car in the Town of Hobart, Wisconsin. The two police officers in the car, Robert Etter and Stephanie Markins, were killed.

Officer Etter, who was known by some in the community as "Officer Bob," served in law enforcement for three decades. He retired a few years ago but soon realized how hard it was to leave behind 30 years of serving and protecting his neighbors—so he returned, bringing his immense experience and skills back to the local law enforcement community. In fact, he was sharing some of that experience with a new officer when their car was hit on July 22. He leaves behind a wife, four daughters, two grandchildren and a community grateful for having had the opportunity to share life with him.

Officer Markins was that new officer learning from Officer Etter. She had served on the force for just a short time. Described by one of her trainers as "very much a gogetter" who wanted to "get out and deal with people," Officer Markins' promise as a law enforcement officer was tragically cut short Monday. She was a fiancé, a daughter, a sister, a friend, a neighbor and a protector who was willing to give everything for the security of others. She will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, this heartbreaking and senseless case tragically demonstrates that law enforcement is a dangerous job whether it's done in New York City or Hobart, Wisconsin. And it shows that the people who choose it as their profession are truly extraordinary in their character, their courage, and their dedication to their fellow citizens.

I offer today these few brief remarks to honor the memories of Officers Etter and Markins, to ensure that they are remembered in the annals of our nation's history, to recognize these families' incredible loss, and to remind all of us of the sacrifices made every day by law enforcement officers and their loved ones.

ELI HOME CARIÑO WALK-IN
CENTER

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Eli Home Cariño Walk-In Center in Anaheim which opened its doors on July 13 to families throughout my district.

Many families in my district do not have a place to go to get support, find information, or just ask questions. The Center will help these families, many of whom are dealing with economic crises and other stress creating situations.

The Eli Home is dedicated to providing free, bilingual services to Spanish-speaking families. The center offers parenting classes, weekly forums, case management, counseling, and child-abuse prevention.

The City of Anaheim has recognized this organization and has welcomed it into the community. I would like to do the same.

I would like to personally thank The Eli Home Cariño Walk-In Center staff for their hard work and dedication to the community and for creating a positive environment for my district.

ANNIE SNYDER: "SHE HELD HER
GROUND"

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, a legend in the 10th District of Virginia died on Friday, July 19. The headline on Monday, July 22, from The Washington Post may have said it best in describing the life of a stalwart defender of preserving the rural and historic lands in northern Virginia. It was, "Annie Snyder: She Held Her Ground."

Annie Snyder, a 53-year resident of Prince William County, passed away at age 80. She was one of my constituents from northern Virginia and many believe she single handedly in the late 1980's stopped the development of a shopping mall which threatened the Manassas National Battlefield Park. As the Post reported, she "led battles against great odds and powerful foes" in her quest to protect the hallowed grounds of the Manassas Battlefield and other threatened historic lands.

Affectionately known as "Annie," she led me into what became known as "The Third Battle of Bull Run," as I introduced legislation to take the land which threatened the battlefield, make it federal land and incorporate it into the park. But it was her fighting spirit, perhaps from her days of serving in the Marine Corps, that won the day.

She had a motto, "Never, never, never give up." And she never did, in fighting for the causes in which she believed. The Post said it well: "She maintained a 'Semper Fi' attitude toward civic involvement until the end."

On my office wall is a photo she sent me after the legislation was signed into law. The statue of General Stonewall Jackson standing tall on the Manassas Battlefield ground is in the lower left corner and a bolt of lightning in

the center of the picture draws from the sky into the ground. She wrote on the photo: "When lightning struck Manassas, you were there. Thank you. Annie Snyder."

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of northern Virginians, we remember the life of and say "thank you" to Annie Snyder for going into battle to preserve the lands she held so dear. We also express our sympathy to her husband of 57 years, Pete, of Gainesville; her six children, six grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

INDIA'S HEGEMONIC AMBITIONS
LEAD TO CRISIS IN SOUTH ASIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, we are all hoping that war can be avoided in South Asia. A war there would take an enormous toll in human lives and do damage to land and the fragile economies of India and Pakistan. The biggest losers, clearly, would be the Islamic people of Kashmir and the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan.

Unfortunately, some of the media accounts of this conflict have been very one-sided. You would think after reading a lot of the papers and watching a lot of TV news that India is absolutely blameless in this conflict. That is not true. As the Wall Street Journal pointed out on June 4, it is India's hegemonic ambitions, as much as anything, that have brought this crisis to a head.

Mr. Speaker, at the time that India was partitioned, the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir, despite a majority Muslim population, acceded to India. That accession has always been disputed and India promised the United Nations in 1948 that it would settle the issue with a free and fair plebiscite on Kashmir's status. As we all know, the plebiscite as never been held. Instead, India has tried to reinforce its rule there with over 700,000 troops. According to columnist Tony Blankley in the January 2 Washington Times, meanwhile, India supports cross-border terrorism in the Pakistani province of Sindh. Indian officials have said that everyone who lives in India must either be Hindu or subservient to Hindus, and they have called for the incorporation of Pakistan into "Akand Bharat"—Greater India.

In January, Home Minister L.K. Advani admitted that once Kashmir is free from Indian rule, it will bring about the breakup of India. India is a multinational state and history shows that such states always unravel eventually. We all hope that it won't take a war to do it. No one wants another Yugoslavia in South Asia, but there are 17 freedom movements within India. Unless India takes steps to resolve these issues peacefully and democratically, a violent solution becomes much more likely. As the former Majority Leader of the other chamber, Senator George Mitchell, said, "The essence of democracy is self-determination." It is true in the Middle East and it is true in South Asia.

The Sikh Nation in Punjab, Khalistan also seeks its freedom by peaceful, democratic, nonviolent means, as does predominantly Christian Nagaland, to name just a couple of examples. The Sikhs declared the independence of Khalistan on October 7, 1987. They ruled Punjab prior to the British conquest of

the subcontinent and no Sikh representative has signed the Indian constitution.

India claims that these freedom movements have little or no support. Well, if that is true, and if India is "the world's largest democracy," as it claims, then why would it not hold a plebiscite on the status of Kashmir, of Nagaland, of Khalistan? Wouldn't that be the democratic way to resolve these issues without a violent solution?

Until that day comes, Mr. Speaker, we should support self-determination. We should declare our support for a plebiscite in Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and wherever they are seeking freedom. We should stop aid to India until all people in the subcontinent live in freedom and peace. These measures will help bring the glow of freedom to everyone in that troubled, dangerous region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Wall Street Journal article into the RECORD at this time.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 4, 2002]
INDIA'S KASHMIR AMBITIONS

Western worry over Kashmir has focused on Pakistan's willingness to control terrorists slipping over the border with India, and rightly so. But that shouldn't allow U.S. policy to overlook India's equal obligation to prevent a full-scale war from breaking out in Southwest Asia.

That obligation has come into focus with today's Asian security conference in Kazakhstan. Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan will both be on hand, and everyone has been urging a bilateral meeting on the sidelines. But so far Mr. Vajpayee has ruled out any dialogue until Pakistan presents evidence that it is acting against the Kashmiri terrorist groups crossing the U.N. line of control to attack Indian targets.

This is shortsighted, not least for India, because it allows Mr. Musharraf to take the moral high ground by offering to talk "anywhere and at any level." On Saturday the Pakistani leader also went on CNN to offer an implied assurance that he wouldn't resort to nuclear weapons, as something no sane individual would do. This went some way toward matching India's no-first-use policy and could be considered a confidence-building measure, however hard it would be for any leader to stick to such a pledge were national survival at stake.

India's refusal even to talk also raises questions about just what that regional powerhouse hopes to achieve out of this Kashmir crisis. If it really wants terrorists to be stopped, some cooperation with Pakistan would seem to be in order. We hope India isn't looking for a pretext to intervene militarily, on grounds that it knows that it would win (as it surely would) and that this would prevent the emergence of a moderate and modernizing Pakistan.

This question is on the mind of U.S. leaders who ask Indian officials what they think a war would accomplish, only to get no clear answer. India is by far the dominant power in Southwest Asia, and it likes it that way. Some in India may fear Mr. Musharraf less because he has tolerated terrorists than because he has made a strategic choice to ally his country with the U.S. If he succeeds, Pakistan could become stronger as a regional competitor and a model for India's own Muslim population of 150 million.

The danger here is that if India uses Kashmir to humiliate Pakistan, Mr. Musharraf probably wouldn't survive, whether or not fighting escalates into full-scale war. That

wouldn't do much to control terrorism, either in India or anywhere else. It would also send a terrible signal to Middle eastern leaders about what happens when you join up with America. All of this is above and beyond the immediate damage to the cause of rounding up Al Qaeda on the Afghan-Pak border, or of restoring security inside Afghanistan.

No one doubts that Mr. Musharraf has to be pressed to control Kashmiri militants, as President Bush has done with increasing vigor. The Pakistani ruler was the architect of an incursion into Indian-controlled Kashmir at Kargil two years ago, and his military has sometimes provided mortar fire to cover people crossing the line of control.

But at least in the past couple of weeks that seems to have changed, as Pakistani security forces have begun restraining militants and breaking their communications links with terrorists already behind Indian lines. In any case, the line of control is so long and wild that no government can stop all incursions. More broadly, Mr. Musharraf has already taken more steps to reform Pakistani society than any recent government. U.S. officials say he has taken notable steps to clean up his intelligence service and that he has even begun to reform the madrassa schools that are the source of so much Islamic radicalism. (The problem is that Saudi Arabia hasn't stopped funding them.)

The Pakistani leader has done all this at considerable personal and strategic risk, and it is in the U.S. and (we would argue) Indian interests that the process continue and succeed. He deserves time to show he is not another Yasser Arafat, who has a 30-year record of duplicity.

As it works to defuse the Kashmir crisis, the U.S. has to press Mr. Musharraf to stop as many terror incursions into India as possible. But it also must work to dissuade Indian from using Kashmir as an excuse to humiliate Pakistan, a vital U.S. ally. The U.S. has a long-term interest in good relations with India, a sister democracy and Asian counterweight to China. But self-restraint over Kashmir is a test of how much India really wants that kind of U.S. relationship.

A SIXTH DISTRICT BOY SCOUT TEACHES NEW RESPECT FOR THE U.S. FLAG

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, with the recent court decision concerning the Pledge of Allegiance, more attention than ever has been brought to the American flag. I want my colleagues to be aware of a recent action by a Boy Scout in my congressional district who took it upon himself to come up with a new way to honor our beloved symbol of freedom. He is to be commended for his thoughtful patriotism.

Ryan White, a member of Boy Scout Troop 20 in High Point, North Carolina, was looking for an appropriate project to achieve the rank of Eagle Scout. After doing some research, Ryan discovered that the federal flag code does not detail any particular way to dispose of a flag that is no longer fit to display. (Our office had sent Ryan a Congressional Research Service report on flag law.) So, Ryan decided to organize a large, public flag disposal ceremony. His idea was so well de-

signed and thoughtful, I want everyone in Washington and around the nation to be aware of his concept.

This past May, the city of Thomasville conducted a Memorial Day Freedom Celebration at Cushwa Stadium. Ryan White was invited to be a part of this patriotic program. His ceremony was so well received that day, the hope is that Ryan's idea will spread throughout the country. His program was formulated to show proper respect for our flag and to stir the patriotic spirit of everyone who witnessed the ceremony.

I will paraphrase the words of Ryan White's program to explain the ceremony he developed to retire a worn-out flag. First, the audience will stand and sing God Bless America as the flag is being lowered. Next, a designated Color Guard properly folds the flag to be retired and it is carried to a special kettle for burning. The song Taps is played as the flag is burned. Finally, as the new flag is raised, the participants remove their hats, or salute if in uniform, and join in the signing of the Star Spangled Banner.

Ryan discovered in his research that the flag code is somewhat vague about how a worn-out flag should be retired. It states: "The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning." Ryan took this information and developed a ceremony that is dignified and patriotic. He has set a standard that can be used for years to come.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Ryan White of Boy Scout Troop 20 in High Point, North Carolina, for his outstanding Eagle Scout project. No matter what any court may rule, Ryan White has demonstrated that we can honor the flag in a patriotic and dignified way.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LORI A. NIMMERFROH

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before this body of Congress today to honor a dedicated nurse and mother of two from Denver, Colorado. Lori A. Nimmerfroh was an exceptional woman who exhibited unrelenting passion and spirit throughout her life. She passed away only in March, far too early, at the age of 38. She will be remembered as a remarkable woman whose memory will be celebrated forever by her family, friends, and patients.

Lori Nimmerfroh graduated from Grand Junction High School and continued her higher education at Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Washington. She later received her nursing degree from the University of Northern Colorado and began working for Mercy Medical Center in Denver. In 1997, she attained the position of clinical nurse coordinator for Rose Medical Center, and was promoted to nurse manager of the medical intensive care units in the surgical ward in 1999. Her colleagues honored her in 2000 when she was awarded the Rose Leader of the Year Award and was nominated for the Nightingale Award in 2002. Lori also had an enormous impact on her family, her parents Diane and Dick

Reineer, brother and sister Steve and Jodi, her husband Paul, and two sons Nick and Hunter.

Mr. Speaker, I am here today to join the loved ones of Lori A. Nimmerfroth in the mourning of her loss. She positively contributed to the betterment of her community, state, and nation. I would like to express my deepest condolences to her friends and family, and offer the recognition of this Body of Congress to the many impacts, both small and large that Lori made. While we will all miss her tremendously, all who knew her will be incalculably better off because she played a role in their lives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CAPTIVE WILDLIFE SAFETY ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that represents a firm commitment to protect the safety of the American public and to protect the welfare of wild animals that are increasingly being maintained as pets. This legislation identifies and provides a solution to a growing national problem that must be addressed.

The bill, the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, would amend the Lacey Act and bar the interstate and foreign commerce of dangerous exotics, including lions, tigers, leopards, cheetahs, cougars, and bears, for use as pets. The legislation would not ban all private ownership of these prohibited species; rather, it would outlaw the commerce of these animals for use as pets.

The legislation specifically exempts zoos, circuses, and others that are currently regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act. Instead, the bill is specifically aimed at the unregulated and untrained individuals who are maintaining these wild animals as exotic pets.

According to best estimates, there are more than 5,000 tigers in captivity in the United States. There are perhaps more tigers in captivity than there are tigers in their native habitats throughout the range in Asia. While some tigers are held in zoological institutions, most of the animals are pets, kept in cages behind someone's home in a state that does not restrict private ownership of dangerous animals. And it's not just tigers: there is widespread private ownership of other dangerous animals, including lions, cougars, and bears. At a time when almost anything can be bought on the Internet, it is unsurprising that the animals can all be purchased through the more than 1,000 web sites that promote private ownership of wild animals.

Problems arise because most owners are ignorant of a wild animal's needs, and local veterinarians, sanctuaries, animal shelters, and local governments are ill equipped to meet the challenge of providing proper care. Wild animals, especially such large and uniquely powerful animals as lions and tigers, should be kept in captivity by professional zoological facilities. Only curators of these facilities have the knowledge and know-how to

meet the animals behavioral, physical, and nutritional needs.

People living near these animals are also in real danger. There is a laundry list of incidents of dangerous exotics seriously injuring and killing people. In Loxahatchee, Florida, in February, a 58-year-old woman was bitten in the head by a 750-pound pet Siberian-Bengal tiger mix. In Lexington, Texas, in October last year, a three-year-old boy was killed by his stepfather's pet tiger. Earlier that year in August, a pet lion bit a woman trying to feed peaches to some captive bears.

The Captive Wildlife Safety Act represents an emerging consensus on the need for comprehensive federal legislation to regulate what animals can be kept as pets.

A wide range of groups and institutions, for example, oppose the private ownership of carnivores. The U.S. Department of Agriculture states, "Large wild and exotic cats such as lions, tigers, cougars and leopards are dangerous animals."*** Because of these animals' potential to kill or severely injure both people and other animals, an untrained person should not keep them as pets. Doing so poses serious risks to family, friends, neighbors, and the general public. Even an animal that can be friendly and love can be very dangerous."

The American Veterinary Medical Association also "strongly opposes the keeping of wild carnivore species of animals as pets and believes that all commercial traffic of these animals for such purpose should be prohibited."

This bill is just one part of the solution to help protect people and exotic animals. States will continue to play a major role. I hope to see the grassroots effort directed at the state and local government level, to increase the number of states and counties that ban private ownership of dangerous exotic animals. Already, 12 states ban private possession of large exotic animals, while 7 states have partial bans.

The Captive Wildlife Safety Act is supported by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, The Humane Society of the United States, The Fund for Animals, and the International Fund for Animal Welfare. I also want to thank the actress Tippi Hedron for raising awareness of this issue on Capitol Hill. Tippi operates an animal sanctuary, and often has the sad and expensive task of rescuing these animals after their owners realize the lion or tiger is a safety risk and cannot be properly cared for.

I ask my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation, and I hope that the Resources Committee, on which I serve, will take up the legislation in an expeditious manner.

ALIEN CHILD ORGAN TRANSPLANT ACT OF 2002

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of the "Alien Child Organ Transplant Act of 2002", a bill that would provide coverage under the Medicaid program for organ transplant procedures. Under my bill, children under 18 years of age who are currently residing in this country and develop a medical condition that requires an organ transplant would be able to receive Medicaid coverage for the procedure.

Many of my colleagues may not be aware of this, but current law does not allow legal permanent residents to receive Medicare coverage for a life-saving measure such as an organ transplant. And I am referring to legal permanent residents, that is, immigrants who are here legally.

Melannie Veliz is such an immigrant. Melannie has cystic fibrosis and the disease has left her with only marginal lung function. She is very ill and her lung capacity is about one-third of what it should be. In her delicate state, she is susceptible to bronchitis and infections. This means she has trouble, sometimes, playing. Sometimes, she can't go to school or be with her friends. She can rarely do the things that every child deserves. No matter where he or she was born.

Melannie, is an 11-year old student at Smith School in Aurora, Illinois. She lives with her parents, Christian and Johanna, and her younger brother. Melannie, who was born in Chile, traveled here with her family on visas, as required by the law. Unlike most immigrants who come to America seeking a better life, the Veliz family came to America not simply seeking a better life—but life. Life for Melannie.

The Veliz family came here looking for life-saving procedures that were not available in Chile. Unfortunately, although their entry into this country was completely within the law—the laws of this nation have kept Melannie from becoming healthy. I am referring to the current punitive laws and harsh rules which prohibit people, including children, from accessing key public services, including Medicaid, due simply to their immigration status.

Melannie's health can be improved and her life could be saved through a double lung transplant. The procedure is risky but can be done. Her dream of a better life is not being blocked by medical technology. No. Melannie's immediate dream was denied because she is not able to participate in the Medicaid program.

However, thanks to the initial enterprising spirit of Melannie's teacher, Maria López, her supporters were able to obtain significant donations to secure the operation. The goal at the time was \$309,000. This was before the hospital decided that the original estimates were inaccurate and that at least \$450,000 would be needed to ensure that Melannie would receive the necessary aftercare. But the human spirit never gives up. And nobody gave up in the quest to secure the needed funds. Fundraising efforts were so successful, thanks in no small measure to the direct involvement of the Cacique Foundation, that Melannie and her supporters have now secured more than the \$450,000 needed for the operation.

As a Member of Congress, I pledge to continue my fight in defense of the rights of immigrants specially those who, like Melannie, are very young and most vulnerable. I will continue to compel my colleagues to recognize that the harsh penalties that they impose on people because of their immigrant status can—and must—be overturned.

Not simply for the health of those kids who are affected by these laws, but for the health of our nation, so that we can truly live up to the standard of decency that we so often attribute to America.

Melannie has been fortunate enough to benefit from generous donors, but she has been a victim of the not-so-generous laws. She has

lost precious months having to raise this money and her health has deteriorated. But even with all the uncertainties of the delicate transplant operation that awaits her, Melannie is one of the lucky ones. She can now pay for her operation. Other immigrant children are not this lucky. And those who are not fortunate enough to have a teacher like Ms. López, a community like our Latino community and the support of a nation-wide network, may never have a chance to live.

The goal of this bill is quite simple: to save children's lives.

My bill seeks to give all children a chance, regardless of their country of origin. A fighting chance to live. Please join me in support of the "Alien Child Organ Transplant Act of 2002."

SIKHS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF GOLDEN TEMPLE ATTACK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to note a historic occasion that is being observed this week. In addition to our observance of D-Day, the day that Allied troops landed in Europe to begin the attack on Nazi Germany, this week marks the anniversary of India's military attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar and the brutal massacre of 20,000 Sikhs in June 1984. Recently, Sikhs from the East Coast gathered to commemorate this event in front of the Indian Embassy here in Washington. Similar events have been held or will be held in New York, London, and many other cities.

The Golden Temple attack was an attack on the seat of the Sikh religion. It forever put the lie to India's claim that it is secular and democratic. How can a democratic state launch a military attack on religious pilgrims gathered at the most sacred site of their religion? The Indian troops shot bullet holes through the Sikh holy scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib, and took boys as young as eight years old out in the courtyard and shot them in cold blood. This set off a wave of repression against Sikhs that continues to this day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put the flyer from that event into the RECORD now. It contains a lot of important information about the Golden Temple attack that shows the tyranny just under the facade of Indian democracy.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT GENOCIDE AGAINST THE SIKH NATION CONTINUES TO THIS DAY

From June 3 to 6, 1984 the Indian Government launched a military attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest of Sikh shrines and seat of the Sikh religion. This is the equivalent of attacking the Vatican or Mecca. 38 other Gurdwaras throughout Punjab Khalistan were simultaneously attacked. More than 20,000 Sikhs were killed in these attacks.

Desecration of the temple included shooting bullets into the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh holy scripture, and destroying original Hukam Namas written by hand by the ten Sikh Gurus. Young Sikh boys ages 8 to 12 were taken outside and asked if they supported Khalistan, the independent Sikh homeland. When they responded "Bole So Nihal," a religious statement, they were shot to death in cold blood by the brutal Indian troops.

The Golden Temple attack launched an on-going campaign of genocide against Sikhs by the Indian government that continues to this day. Punjab, Khalistan, the Sikh homeland, has been turned into a killing field.

The Golden Temple attack made it clear that there is no place for Sikhs in India.

The Movement Against State Repression issued a report showing that India is holding at least 52,268 Sikh political prisoners, by their own admission, in illegal detention without charge or trial. Some of them have been held since 1984. Many prisoners continue to be held under the repressive, so-called "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA)," even though it expired in 1995. According to the report, in many cases, the police would file TADA cases against the same individual in different states "to make it impossible for them to muster evidence in their favor." It was also common practice for police to re-arrest TADA prisoners who had been released, often without filing new charges.

"In November 1994," the report states, "42 employees of the Pilibhit district jail and PAC were found guilty of clubbing to death 6 Sikh prisoners and seriously wounding 22 others. They were TADA prisoners. Uttar Pradesh later admitted the presence of around 5000 Sikh TADA prisoners." Over 50,000 Sikhs have been made to disappear since 1984.

Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan formally declared independence on October 7, 1987, to be achieved through the Sikh tradition of Shantmai Morcha, or peaceful resistance. Sikhs ruled Punjab from 1765 to 1849 and were to receive sovereignty at the time that the British quit India.

While India seeks hegemony in South Asia, the atrocities continue.

India has openly tested nuclear weapons and deployed them in Punjab, weapons that can be used in case of nuclear war with Pakistan. These warheads put the lives of Sikhs at risk for Hindu Nationalist hegemony over South Asia. The Indian government is run by the BJP, the militant Hindu nationalist party in India, and is unfriendly to the United States. In May 1999, the Indian Express reported that Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes led a meeting with representatives from Cuba, Russia, China, Libya, Iraq, and other countries to build a security alliance "to stop the U.S."

In March 42 Members of the U.S. Congress from both parties wrote to President Bush asking him to help free tens of thousands of political prisoners.

India voted with Cuba, China, and other repressive states to kill a U.S. resolution against human-rights violations in China.

India is a terrorist state. According to published reports in India, the government planned the massacre in Gujarat (which killed over 5,000 people) in advance and they ordered the police to stand by and not to interfere to stop the massacre. Last year, a group of Indian soldiers was caught red-handed trying to set fire to a Gurdwara and some Sikh homes in a village in Kashmir.

According to the Hitavada newspaper, India paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir.

CONTINUING REPRESSION AGAINST SIKHS

Since 1984, India has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing and murdered tens of thousands of Sikhs and secretly cremated them. The Indian Supreme Court described this campaign as "worse than a genocide."

The book Soft Target, written by two Canadian journalists, proves that India blew up its own airliner in 1985 to blame the Sikhs and justify more genocide. The Indian gov-

ernment paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs, according to the U.S. State Department.

Indian police tortured and murdered the religious leader of the Sikhs, Gurdev Singh Kaunke, Jathedar of the Akal Takht. No one has been punished for this atrocity and the Punjab government refused to release its own commission's report on the Kaunke murder.

Human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira was kidnapped by the police on September 6, 1995, and murdered in police custody. His body was not given to his family. Rajiv Singh Randhawa, the only eyewitness to the police kidnapping of Jaswant Singh Khaira, was arrested in front of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Sikhism's holiest shrine, while delivering a petition to the British Home Minister asking Britain to intervene for human rights in Punjab.

In March 2000, 35 Sikhs were massacred in Chithisinghpura in Kashmir by the Indian government.

Since Christmas 1998, India has carried out a campaign of repression against Christians in which churches have been burned, priests have been murdered, nuns have been raped, and schools and prayer halls have been attacked. On January 17, 2001, Christian leaders in India thanked Sikhs for saving them from Indian government persecution. Members of the Bajrang Dal, part of the pro-Fascist Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), the parent organization of the ruling BJP, burned missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons, ages 8 and 10, to death while they slept in their jeep. The RSS published a booklet last year on how to implicate Christians and other minorities in false criminal cases.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PAULINE GARCIA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today with both sorrow and pride in the recognition of the extraordinary contributions of a compassionate woman. Pauline C. Garcia was a hard working woman who contributed selflessly to the moral and ethical improvement of Pueblo, Colorado. She was a beacon of inspiration for many in her workplace and spiritual community. In recognition of Pauline Garcia's efforts, it gives me great pleasure to honor the life and memory of one of the six recipients of the 2002 YWCA Anna Taussig Tribute To Women Award, rewarded to professional women who show outstanding levels of accomplishment and service to the community.

Pauline Garcia was a dedicated mother of eight, all of whom she inspired to recognize their goals and strive to achieve their dreams. After her children were grown, she received a degree in Early Childhood Education and worked for countless day care centers like Pueblo Head Start and The East Side ChildCare Center. She spent much of her free time volunteering for El Mesias Methodist Church as well as Bethel Methodist Church. Her work at El Mesias was so impressive that she was asked to come on board as Office Manager and helped coordinate daily operations for the Church.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to highlight the honesty, integrity, and valor of

Pauline C. Garcia. Pauline illustrated the spirit of kindness to her community, and prepared young children to be the future leaders of their communities. Her compassion will live on in the hearts of those lives she touched and I extend my deepest sympathy and I have no doubt that her memory will continue to be a source of inspiration and comfort for her family.

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 12th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Twelve years ago, people from across the country gathered to celebrate the signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, one of the Nation's landmark civil rights laws since the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The ADA opened up the true promise of America to people with disabilities who, for decades have been held back—not by a wheelchair and a flight of insurmountable stairs—but by simple public ignorance.

Because of the Americans with Disabilities Act, people with disabilities are gaining equal access to public sector services. The public sector has rallied to the ADA's goals and states and local governments have developed some of the most innovative and meaningful responses to the ADA.

As a result of this important civil rights law, employers now provide a range of adjustment measures to ensure that employees with disabilities can keep their place in the job market, resulting in unprecedented economic opportunities for our disabled population.

ADA has torn down barriers that prevented people with disabilities from getting access to education, the job market, and simply living their daily lives.

As I reflect on our accomplishments here in Congress since I started to serve my constituents as a member in 1986, this is one of the pieces of legislation, I am most proud of. The Americans with Disabilities Act is a historic example of Congress being true to our centuries-old heritage of freedom and equal opportunity.

This landmark legislation took more than 2 years to pass because even in the halls of Congress, there were hurdles of ignorance to overcome. The ADA itself was born of one man's determination to break down the barriers which had diverted his career plans and caused him to reevaluate his dreams throughout his life. My former colleague in the House of Representatives and original author of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Tony Coelho, didn't grow up wanting to be a Member of Congress. But he did grow up with epilepsy. As a youth Tony wanted to be a clergyman, but he was kept back because of public ignorance about his disability.

They say that God works in strange and mysterious ways. Tony Coelho's first dreams were shattered by discrimination, but this was, in fact, a blessing for the entire nation. Tony would go on to write the most comprehensive anti-discrimination bill for persons with disabilities in United States history. What more proof

do we need that someone with a disability can be one of the most able people our nation has ever seen?

When Congress passed and the President signed the Americans with Disabilities Act, we implemented what is, in effect, a 20th century Emancipation Proclamation for the estimated 43 million Americans who have some type of physical or mental disability. For the first time in history, these individuals were guaranteed their rights to explore the full range of their talents, ability, and creativity.

By outlawing discrimination against disabled persons in employment, transportation, public accommodations and telecommunications, the ADA guarantees to persons with disabilities the same rights which most of us in this chamber take for granted—the right to go to their neighborhood grocery store, attend a movie, eat in the local diner, hold a job, ride a city bus, or simply talk on the telephone.

Pre-existing laws and federal regulations under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 have been effective, but only so far as the policies of the government, its contractors, and recipients of federal funds have been concerned. These laws left all other areas of American life untouched.

Many young Americans who have benefitted from the equal educational opportunity guaranteed under the 1973 law and the Education of the Handicapped Act, have found themselves on graduation day facing a closed door to the mainstream of American life. For years, generations of disabled Americans have been turned away at movie theatres, refused tables at restaurants, left stranded in wheelchairs at bus stops and denied meaningful employment opportunities.

As a cosponsor of the landmark ADA bill and as a legislator who has worked closely with the disabled since the mid-1970s, I am proud of the fact that the ADA broke down barriers and helped to correct these demeaning disadvantages.

I am also proud of my community's early acceptance of individuals with disabilities, especially the deaf. Rochester is home to the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and the first city in the city to broadcast News for the Deaf each weekday.

The Declaration of Independence gave voice to the fundamental principles upon which this nation would grow to greatness—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Twelve years ago the Americans with Disabilities Act reaffirmed these sacred principles for millions and millions of United States citizens who have had to suffer unjustified segregation and exclusion.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2990, the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2001, which was introduced by my good friend Congressman RUBÉN HINOJOSA.

Among other things, this legislation amends the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize the construction of 20 additional specified projects in Texas and increases the authorization of appropriations for carrying out these projects.

As you know Mr. Speaker, the Rio Grande and the areas along both sides of the border have been severely impacted by drought conditions during the last decade. In fact, given the recent problems with the Mexican water debt, we are hearing more about the dire conditions of farmers in the area than in years past. There are more than seven million people residing in the Lower Valley of the Rio Grande river with approximately one million of those living in the United States. The area is one of the fastest growing areas of our country with projected populations more than doubling by the year 2050.

This area encompasses 29 water districts located in the United States below the International Falcon-Amistad Reservoir System, which supplies nearly 95 percent of the water needs of this area. Mr. Speaker, we need to make significant improvements to irrigation canal delivery systems. We need to develop aggressive strategies to conserve water and we need to improve the overall management of the most precious resource in the area—water.

On December 28, 2000, the President signed into law the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-576). The legislation authorized the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to develop a program to investigate and identify opportunities to improve the water supply for selected counties along the Texas-Mexico border. The bill on the floor today amends this law by adding 14 new water conservation projects; modifying the criteria for water supply studies; and increasing the authorization for carrying out the studies. In addition, this bill increases the authorization for construction of facilities from \$10 million to \$47 million. Mr. Speaker, we need to do everything in our power to facilitate good water management and conservation strategies along the U.S.—Mexico border. I applaud the efforts of my colleague for introducing this important legislation and I ask my colleagues to support its passage.

MUWEKMA OHLONE INDIAN TRIBE

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, The Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe is a sovereign Indian Nation located within several counties in the San Francisco Bay Area since time immemorial.

In 1906, the Tribe was formally identified by the Special Indian Census conducted by Indian Agent C.E. Kelsey, as a result of the Congressional Appropriation Act mandate to identify and to purchase land for the landless and homeless California Indian tribes.

At this time, the Department of Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs federally acknowledged the Verona Band as coming under the jurisdiction of the Reno and Sacramento Agencies between 1906 and 1927.

The Congress of the United States also recognized the Verona Band pursuant to Chapter 14 of Title 25 of the United States Code, which was affirmed by the United States Court of Claims in the Case of Indians of California v. United States (1942) 98 Ct. Cl. 583.

The Court of Claims case judgment instructed the identification of the Indians of California with the creation of Indian rolls. The direct ancestors of the present-day Muwekma Ohlone Tribe participated in and enrolled under the 1928 California Indian Jurisdictional Act and the ensuing Claims Settlement of 1944 with the Secretary of the Interior approving all of their enrollment applications.

Meanwhile, as a result of inconsistent federal policies of neglect toward the California Indians, the government breached the trust responsibility relationship with the Muwekma tribe and left the Tribe landless and without either services or benefits. As a result, the Tribe has suffered losses and displacement. Despite these hardships the Tribe has never relinquished their Indian tribal status and their status was never terminated.

In 1984, in an attempt to have the federal government acknowledge the status of the Tribe, the Muwekma Ohlone people formally organized a tribal council in conformance with the guidelines under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

In 1989, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal leadership submitted a resolution to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Acknowledgement and Research with the intent to petition for Federal acknowledgement. This application is known as Petition #111. This federal process is known to take many years to complete.

Simultaneously, in the 1980's and 1990's, the United States Congress recognized the federal governments neglect of the California Indians and directed a Commission to study the history and current status of the California Indians and to deliver a report with recommendations. In the late 1990's the Congressional mandated report—the California Advisory Report, recommended that the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe be reaffirmed to its status as a federally recognized tribe along with five other Tribes, the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, the Lower Lake Koi Tribe, the Tsnungwe Council, the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation, and the Tolowa Nation.

On May 24, 1996, the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to the regulatory process then issued a letter to the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe concluding that the Tribe was indeed a Federally Recognized Tribe.

In an effort to reaffirm their status and compel a timely decision by the Department of the Interior, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe sued the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Court has mandated that the Department issue a decision this year. That decision is expected in early August.

Specifically, on July 28, 2000, and again on June 11, 2002, Judge Ricardo Urbina wrote in his Introduction of his Memorandum Opinion Granting the Plaintiff's Motion to Amend the Court's Order (July 28, 2002) and Memorandum Order Denying the Defendant's to Alter or Amend the Court's Orders (June 11, 2002) affirmatively stating that:

"The Muwekma Tribe is a tribe of Ohlone Indians indigenous to the present-day San Francisco Bay area. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, the Department of the Interior ("DOI") recognized the Muwekma tribe as

an Indian tribe under the jurisdiction of the United States." (Civil Case No. 99-32671 RMU D.D.C.)

I proudly support the long struggle of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe as they continue to seek justice and to finally, and without further delay, achieve their goal of their reaffirmation of their tribal status by the federal government. This process has dragged on long enough. I hope that the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Interior will do the right thing and act positively to grant the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe their rights as a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe has waited long enough; let them get on with their lives as they seek to improve the lives of the members of this proud tribe. To do anything else is to deny this Tribe Justice. They have waited patiently and should not have to wait any longer.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LUCILLE GUTIERREZ

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Lucille Gutierrez of Alamosa, Colorado, for her guidance and counseling of the youth of her community. It is a great pleasure to praise such an individual whose talents and gifts have enriched countless individuals. I applaud your efforts and congratulate you on a job very well done.

Lucille began her career as a teacher's aide in February of 1996. She excelled as a teacher and later became the educational site coordinator for the "Head Start" program, a program that offers early educational opportunities to preschoolers. Her volunteer work soon transformed into a full time position demanding long hours. Lucille's career began with 45 eager students, and she instilled in them crucial life skills and values.

This year, Lucille retires as a leader for our youth. Although she will remain active in the lives of many students, her schedule will not be as demanding as it once was. The program since her arrival has grown substantially and now 103 children at Adams State College, participating in the program, will benefit from the legacy of Lucille. Many students who will be saddened to see her retire speak her nickname 'grandma' with great affection. Lucille's colleagues in the profession are also saddened to see her go, but all understand and admire her decision to retire.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to commend Lucille Gutierrez before this body of Congress and this Nation. Her efforts and accomplishments are well respected and will be remembered by each individual she encountered. Thank you again, Lucille, for your contributions to future generations, and good luck in all your future endeavors.

FOOD CRISIS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me to speak on this very important global issue. My thanks, too, to the gentle lady from California, Representative WATERS, for bringing this critical issue to the Floor.

There are almost 13 million people in the southern part of Africa who are in danger of dying from starvation: a great number of these people are women and children. The severity of the food shortages in the region is due large in part by the severe drought affecting the area for the past decade.

Worldwide humanitarian aid directed to the country has helped to increase the life expectancy of Africa's citizens by nearly 20 years since 1960. Each year, humanitarian aid programs help save the lives of an estimated seven million African children, delivering essential food and medicine to disaster victims and assisting regional refugees fleeing their native countries because of political or economic unrest.

However, Mr. Chairman, to my chagrin, and to what should be an embarrassment to this country, less than half of 1 percent of all of the United States' foreign aid funding is directed to food relief and hunger abatement in nations around the world.

The United States now ranks fourth—behind Japan, behind France, and behind Germany—in the level of aid that we contributed to the world's poorest countries. The United States ranks LAST among the 21 richest nations in the percentage of our Gross National Product (GNP) used to fight world hunger and poverty.

Mr. Speaker, we need to increase the level of our humanitarian aid to Africa because it is the right thing to do; it is the moral thing to do. We are morally obligated, as citizens of a country where food is plentiful, to help people who are dying because of a lack of food.

Mr. Speaker, I would be happy if this House of Representatives appropriated \$1 billion toward hunger abatement efforts in southern Africa but I know there is a slim possibility of this happening.

However, I believe that this body can appropriate \$200 dollars to provide emergency supplemental relief to respond to the food crisis in Southern Africa, and I hope that we do.

JOHN E. MOSS FOUNDATION

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, the John E. Moss Foundation recently awarded its annual Public Service Award to our colleague, the Honorable DAVID OBEY of Wisconsin. The award, which is given each year to a member of the House or Senate who most exemplifies the qualities of integrity, courage and dedication to the public interest, is richly deserved by Congressman OBEY who has always fought hard for legislation benefiting the small investor, the working man, and the consumer. At

the award ceremony on July 9th, Paul McMasters of the Freedom Forum delivered keynote remarks on current threats to the public's right to information, which are of importance to all Americans. Mr. McMasters' remarks are as follows:

On Independence Day, 1966, President Johnson took time out from holiday festivities at his ranch on the Perdarnales to sign the Freedom of Information Act into law. If he had waited only a few hours more, a pocket veto of the legislation automatically would have gone into effect.

There was no press release, no ceremony, no special pens struck for the occasion. The chief sponsors were not invited.

It had taken 11 arduous years for Congressman John Moss of California to coax into existence a law that few in government liked or wanted. But the legislation finally made it through. This law providing meaningful access to government information embraced three democratic ideals:

The First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and the press.

Creation of a proper environment for the people to function as full partners in their own governance.

The checks-and-balances role of Congress.

That was 36 years ago. But we never quite escape the clutches of history. It has a way of landing on us suddenly and hard when we forget it. And when it comes to the conditions that created the great need for the FOIA back then, the past has caught up with us.

The reason that Congressman Moss and his colleagues worked so hard and endured so much getting FOIA passed was that it had become next to impossible for members of Congress and their staffs to obtain access to even the most routine of information in the custody of federal agencies or the White House.

Today, the federal government, while attending to the formidable responsibility of waging a war on terrorism, has allowed itself to slide backward into history with an ever-widening array of restrictions on access. These new restrictions in effect have demoted both the public and the Congress as partners in the democratic process.

Once more, Congress is summoned to the crucial task of championing access to government information—a role mandated by tradition, by law, and by the Constitution.

There is no question that in the world we live in today, there is some information that must remain secret to protect our national security. Beyond that narrow but important spectrum, however, the Congress, the public and the press should have maximum access to government information.

It is essential to the public so that we have true democratic decision-making.

It is essential to the press so that it can facilitate the flow of information among the three branches of government and the public.

It is essential to Congress so that it can provide proper oversight and accountability.

There always has been what some describe as a "culture of secrecy" in government. It is a natural thing because information is power; in some instances it is dangerous; in other instances, it may violate personal privacy or compromise an ongoing law-enforcement investigation. Responding to FOIA requests also is a drain on scarce resources.

But many restrictions on the flow of information in recent months have gone well beyond those considerations.

In addition, there is a theory afoot these days that to share information is to weaken the executive. That theory, in practice, may well be responsible for many of the current restrictions on access.

Finally, there is another reason for some restrictions: The horrors of September 11.

That tragedy provoked a serious re-examination of our information policies—a reexamination that was legitimate and necessary. There are some secrets that must be kept.

But many of the changes in access policies that have come out in the wake of September 11 are not truly related to the war on terrorism; in many cases, they seem designed more to increase the comfort level of government leaders than the security level of the nation.

What has emerged is an environment where government is providing increasingly less information to U.S. citizens while demanding increasingly more information about them.

Many of these new restrictions impact directly on public access and in many instances the ability of members of Congress to participate in the making of policy and to represent their constituencies properly. To list a few:

Just as it was to go into effect, the law providing access to presidential records was severely compromised by an executive order. Many in Congress had to learn about the formation of an emergency government by reading about it in the newspapers. The White House dramatically reduced the number of intelligence briefings for Congress and the number of members who could attend. The executive branch has resisted congressional attempts to obtain information on a variety of vital topics, including the energy task force hearings, the FBI's relations with mob informants, and the decision to relax restrictions on emissions from older coal-fired power plants and refineries. The attorney general's memo on implementation of the FOIA turned a presumption of openness on its head. The Justice Department has stonewalled attempts to get information about the detainees rounded up in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks.

In addition, Congress increasingly is pressured to "incentivize" compliance with old laws and to spice up news laws by granting exemptions to the FOI and whistleblower laws. Examples include legislative proposals concerning critical infrastructure, the Transportation Security Administration and the proposed Homeland Security Department.

These developments raise several important questions: Do new laws, policies and executive actions live up to democratic principles, constitutional requirements and the true needs of national security? Are members of Congress providing insight as well as oversight in the formulation and implementation of access policies? How do we best affirm and ensure checks and balances among the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches and include the public and the press in the equation?

There are a number of ways Congress can address such questions: By commissioning a definitive study and public report calling for specific action, by creating a bipartisan caucus on access and accountability, by conducting hearings, or by establishing a joint select committee with FOIA oversight.

There are other things Congress can and should do to make access to information a priority in governmental life: Demand information from federal agencies and officials. Make information-sharing a priority. Conduct real oversight of FOIA compliance. Make federal agencies' FOIA performance a part of the budget process. Provide incentives for disclosure and penalties for non-compliance. Insist on discipline and rationality in classification authority. Harness technology to make government more transparent.

The key to bringing about change, however, is that the members of Congress themselves must care; if it's not important to

them, it's not important at other levels and in other branches. Government information must be branded as crucial to democracy, to responsible governance and to freedom.

It really is up to Congress to create ways to protect access and to raise its value as a democratic principle.

It must embrace the idea that, except for very specific areas, information, not secrecy, is the best guarantor of the nation's security. There is danger in the dark.

And it must recognize that there always will be loud and persuasive voices raised on behalf of security, privacy and the protection of commercial interests—especially during times of national crisis—but there are no natural constituencies with the resources and organization to make the case for access and accountability.

That role falls rightly to Congress.

Democracy depends above all on public trust. Public trust depends on the sharing of power. And the sharing of power depends on the sharing of information.

That time-honored principle assuring the success of this ongoing adventure in democratic governance suffers mightily when the system of checks and balances becomes unbalanced and the role of Congress as guardians of access and accountability is compromised.

HONORING DR. GEORGE RABB ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a remarkable man, the longtime director of Brookfield Zoo, Dr. George B. Rabb.

Dr. Rabb joined Brookfield Zoo in 1956 as curator of research, and in 1976 he became the Director of the Zoo and President of the Chicago Zoological Society. Soon Dr. Rabb will pass the title he has held with distinction for 26 years on to a successor.

If proof is ever needed to verify the fact that one individual can make a difference, it can be found in the work of George Rabb. He has dedicated his life to conservation research and education, and his legacy reflects his love of nurturing harmony between people and nature. Dr. Rabb created Brookfield's Education Department and was instrumental in expanding the use of naturalistic exhibits to provide visitors with environmental immersion experiences throughout the zoo. Under his leadership, nine exhibits—including Tropic World, Seven Seas Panorama, and the Living Coast—have been built in this manner. The Zoo's most recent undertaking, the Hamill Family Play Zoo is an expression of Dr. Rabb's vision of the zoo as a conservation center and encourages children to develop a caring relationship with the natural world. Dr. Rabb is also responsible for the creation of the Department of Conservation Biology that supports many of the Zoo's world-renowned conservation-related research and field projects.

One measure of this remarkable conservationist can be found in the boards and commissions on which he serves and the awards he has received.

He has served as the Chairman of the Species Survival Commission (SSC), the largest

species conservation network in the world and is one of six commissions of IUCN, the World Conservation Union. In recognition of his continuing role as mentor for young scientists and other colleagues, IUCN established a graduate student internship program named in his honor. Dr. Rabb also serves as Vice-Chair of the Chicago Council on Biodiversity, President of Chicago Wilderness Magazine Board, and Board Chair of the Illinois State Museum.

Among the many awards given to Dr. Rabb are the Peter Scott Award from the Species Survival Commission, the R. Marlin Perkins Award from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, the Silver Medal of the Royal Zoological Society of London, the Conservation Medal from the Zoological Society of San Diego, and the Distinguished Achievement Award from the Society for Conservation Biology.

My wife and I have spent many a weekend at the Zoo with our grandchildren, and I can tell you that I am proud to have Brookfield Zoo located in my district and to have had the honor of working with George Rabb over the years. I invite my colleagues to join me in sending best wishes to the good doctor as he ventures forward on his exciting new journey.

INTRODUCTION OF THE P2P PIRACY PREVENTION ACT

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the P2P Piracy Prevention Act—legislation that will help stop peer-to-peer piracy.

The growth of peer-to-peer (P2P) networks has been staggering, even by Internet standards. From non-existence a few years ago, today nearly a dozen P2P networks have been deployed, a half-dozen have gained widespread acceptance, and one P2P network alone is responsible for 1.8 billion downloads each month. The steady growth in broadband access, which exponentially increases the speed, breadth, and usage of these P2P networks, indicates that P2P penetration and related downloading will continue to increase at a breakneck pace.

Unfortunately, the primary current application of P2P networks is unbridled copyright piracy. P2P downloads today consist largely of copyrighted music, and as download speeds improve, there has been a marked increase in P2P downloads of copyrighted software, games, photographs, karaoke tapes, and movies. Books, graphic designs, newspaper articles, needlepoint designs, and architectural drawings cannot be far behind. The owners and creators of these copyrighted works have not authorized their distribution through these P2P networks, and P2P distribution of this scale does not fit into any conception of fair use. Thus, there is no question that the vast majority of P2P downloads constitute copyright infringements for which the works' creators and owners receive no compensation.

The massive scale of P2P piracy and its growing breadth represents a direct threat to the livelihoods of U.S. copyright creators, including songwriters, recording artists, musicians, directors, photographers, graphic artists, journalists, novelists, and software program-

mers. It also threatens the survival of the industries in which these creators work, and the seamstresses, actors, Foley artists, carpenters, cameramen, administrative assistants, and sound engineers these industries employ. As these creators and their industries contribute greatly both to the cultural and economic vitality of the U.S., their livelihoods and survival must be protected.

Simply put, P2P piracy must be cleaned up. The question is how.

The answer appears to be a holistic approach involving a variety of components, none of which constitutes a silver bullet. Wider deployment of online services offering copyrighted works in legal, consumer-friendly ways, digital rights management technologies, lawsuits against infringers, prosecutions of egregious infringers, and technological self-help measures are all part of the solution to P2P piracy.

While Pursuit of many of these components to the P2P piracy solution requires no new legislation, I believe legislation is necessary to promote the usefulness of at least one such component. Specifically, enactment of the legislation I introduce today is necessary to enable responsible usage of technological self-help measures to stop copyright infringements on P2P networks.

Technology companies, copyright owners, and Congress are all working to develop security standards, loosely termed digital rights management (DRM) solutions, to protect copyrighted works from unauthorized reproduction, performance, and distribution. While the development and deployment of DRM solutions should be encouraged, they do not represent a complete solution to piracy. DRM solutions will not address the copyrighted works already "in the clear" on P2P networks. Additionally, DRM solutions will never be foolproof, and as each new generation of DRM solutions is cracked, the newly-unprotected copyrighted works will leak onto P2P networks. Similarly, copyrighted works cannot always be protected by DRM solutions, as they may be stolen prior to protection or when performed in the clear—for instance, when a movie is copied from the projection booth.

Shutting down all P2P systems is not a viable or desirable option for dealing with the massive copyright infringement they facilitate. While the 9th Circuit could shut Napster down because it utilized a central directory and centralized servers, the new P2P networks have increasingly engineered around that decision by incorporating varying levels of decentralization. It may be that truly decentralized P2P systems cannot be shut down, either by a court or technologically, unless the client P2P software is removed from each and every file trader's computer.

As important, P2P represents an efficient method of information transfer and supports a variety of legitimate business models. Removal of all P2P networks would stifle innovation. P2P networks must be cleaned up, not cleared out.

Copyright infringement lawsuits against infringing P2P users have a role to play, but are not viable or socially desirable options for addressing all P2P piracy. The costs of an all out litigation approach would be staggering for all parties. Copyright owners would incur overwhelming litigation expenses, other-wise-innocent P2P users would undoubtedly experience privacy violations, internet service providers

and other intermediaries would experience high compliance costs, and an already overcrowded federal court system would face further strain. Further, the astounding speed with which copyrighted works are spread over P2P networks, and thus their immediate ubiquity on millions of computers, renders almost totally ineffective litigation against individual P2P users. Certainly, a suit against an individual P2P user will almost never result in recovery of sufficient damages to compensate for the damage caused.

In short, the costs of a litigation approach are likely to far outweigh the potential benefits. While litigation against the more egregious P2P pirates surely has a role, litigation alone should not be relied on to clean up P2P piracy.

One approach that has not been adequately explored is to allow technological solutions to address technological problems. Technological innovation, as represented by the creation of P2P networks and their subsequent decentralization, has been harnessed to facilitate massive P2P piracy. It is worth exploring, therefore, whether other technological innovations could be harnessed to combat this massive P2P piracy problem. Copyright owners could, at least conceptually, employ a variety of technological tools to prevent the illegal distribution of copyrighted works over a P2P network. Using interdiction, decoys, redirection, file-blocking, spoofs, or other technological tools, technology can help prevent P2P piracy.

There is nothing revolutionary about property owners using self-help—technological or otherwise—to secure or repossess their property. Satellite companies periodically use electronic countermeasures to stop the theft of their signals and programming. Car dealers repossess cars when the payments go unpaid. Software companies employ a variety of technologies to make software non-functional if license terms are violated.

However, in the context of P2P networks, technological self-help measures may not be legal due to a variety of state and federal statutes, including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986. In other words, while P2P technology is free to innovate new, more efficient methods of P2P distribution that further exacerbate the piracy problem, copyright owners are not equally free to craft technological responses to P2P piracy.

Through the legislation I introduce today, Congress can free copyright creators and owners to develop technological tools to protect themselves against P2P piracy. The proposed legislation creates a safe harbor from liability so that copyright owners may use technological means to prevent the unauthorized distribution of that owner's copyrighted works via a P2P network.

This legislation is narrowly crafted, with strict bounds on acceptable behavior by the copyright owner. For instance, the legislation would not allow a copyright owner to plant a virus on a P2P user's computer, or otherwise remove, corrupt, or alter any files or data on the P2P user's computer.

The legislation provides a variety of remedies if the self-help measures taken by a copyright owner exceed the limits of the safe harbor. If such actions would have been illegal in the absence of the safe harbor, the copyright owner remains subject to the full range of liability that existed under prior law. If a copyright owner has engaged in abusive interdiction activities, an affected P2P user can file

suit for economic costs and attorney's fees under a new cause of action. Finally, the U.S. Attorney General can seek an injunction prohibiting a copyright owner from utilizing the safe harbor if there is a pattern of abusive interdiction activities.

This legislation does not impact in any way a person who is making a fair use of a copyrighted work, or who is otherwise using, storing, and copying copyrighted works in a lawful fashion. Because its scope is limited to unauthorized distribution, display, performance or reproduction of copyrighted works on publicly accessible P2P systems, the legislation only authorizes self-help measures taken to deal with clear copyright infringements. Thus, the legislation does not authorize any interdiction actions to stop fair or authorized uses of copyrighted works on decentralized, peer-to-peer systems, or any interdiction of public domain works. Further, the legislation doesn't even authorize self-help measures taken to address copyright infringements outside of the decentralized, P2P environment.

This proposed legislation has a neutral, if not positive, net effect on privacy rights. First, a P2P user does not have an expectation of privacy in computer files that she makes publicly accessible through a P2P file-sharing network—just as a person who places an advertisement in a newspaper cannot expect to keep that information confidential. It is important to emphasize that a P2P user must first actively decide to make a copyrighted work available to the world, or to send a worldwide request for a file, before any P2P interdiction would be countenanced by the legislation. Most importantly, unlike in a copyright infringement lawsuit, interdiction technologies do not require the copyright owner to know who is infringing the copyright. Interdiction technologies only require that the copyright owner know where the file is located or between which computers a transmission is occurring.

No legislation can eradicate the problem of peer-to-peer piracy. However, enabling copyright creators to take action to prevent an infringing file from being shared via P2P is an important first step toward a solution. Through this legislation, Congress can help the marketplace more effectively manage the problems associated with P2P file trading without interfering with the system itself.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RACHEL
HENNING

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an individual whose pioneering efforts in the business market have led to numerous innovations. Rachel Henning is a trailblazer in technology that contributed to bolster the Denver economy. It is with much admiration that I pay tribute to and exemplary citizen of the State of Colorado.

Rachel Henning is the founder and creator of Catalyst Search. Her cost effective staffing resource, provides businesses with the tools they need to survive in today's business market. Her initial idea to create a successful recruiting and consulting firm has become a re-

ality and expanded to Denver, Colorado and the surrounding area. Anchored in Colorado, Catalyst Search acts as a pioneer of this 21st century providing clients the convenience and expertise necessary to compete.

Rachel's hard work and determination, has built a great company worthy of admiration. As an active member of the Internet, Colorado, and Women's Chamber of Commerce, Rachel provides each organization with leadership and stability. She has contributed much time and effort to the civic and business communities in which she spends her time.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to applaud the diligent efforts of Rachel Henning and I am honored to congratulate her before this body of Congress and this Nation. I believe her aspirations will grow into a very prosperous career as a business leader, and her diligence and commitment deserve our praise and I am honored to pay tribute to her today. Good luck to you, Rachel, in all your future endeavors.

COMMEMORATE A UNIQUE AND
MAGNIFICENT GROUP OF AVI-
ATORS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to commemorate a unique and magnificent group of old aviators who have received very little publicity in the civilian sector. They will celebrate their 90th and 60th anniversaries in conjunction with the Commemorative Air Force (CAF) "Wings Over Houston" Air Show from October 23–26, 2002, in Houston, Texas.

The first Enlisted Pilot, Vernon L. Burge, earned his wings in the old Signal Corps in 1912. Prior to World War 11, 282 enlisted pilots served in the Signal Corps, then in the Army Air Service and later in the Army Air Corps as rated pilots. Many flew the Air Mail during the early 1930s of the Roosevelt Administration.

With the approach of WWII, aircraft manufacturers were producing aircraft faster than the Air Corps could fill with pilots. To qualify for Flight Training, a cadet was required to have two years of college. To fill this shortage of pilots, Congress enacted legislation in 1941 authorizing enlisted men to participate in aerial flight.

To qualify for Pilot Training, the enlisted men had to meet several stringent requirements. They had to be enlisted in the regular Army, not drafted, possess a high-school diploma, pass a rigid physical exam, and sign a contract with the Army avowing that upon completion of Flight Training, they would continue serving in the Army Air Corps as Staff Sergeant Pilots for three years, as Technical Sergeant Pilots for three years, as Master Sergeants for three years, and end the contract as Warrant Officer Pilots.

The Enlisted Pilots (aviation students) attended the same ground schools, same flying schools, had the same flight instructors, same training airplanes, and successfully completed the same curriculum as the Aviation Cadets.

Almost 2,500 enlisted men graduated as Enlisted Pilots from Ellington, Kelly, Luke, Mather, Columbus, Dothan, Lubbock, Moody,

Roswell, Spencer, Turner, Victorville, Williams, Craig and Stockton Air Bases in Classes 42–C through 42–J, the last class of Enlisted Pilots.

Upon graduation, and ordered to participate in Aerial Flight by General "Hap" Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, these pilots flew Douglas A–20s, Curtis P–36s and P–40s, Lockheed P–38s, North American P–64s, Douglas C–47s, C–48s, C–49s, C–53s. They flew many of these aircraft in combat as Staff Sergeant Pilots. Later, as officers, they flew all of the aircraft in the Air Force inventory during and after WWII.

The Flight Training of Aviation Students Program was discontinued in November 1942, with enlisted men graduating as Flight Officers in following classes.

Charles "Chuck" Yeager, the first pilot to exceed the speed of sound, completed his flight training as an enlisted man but graduated as a Flight Officer in December 1942. Bob Hoover, the world renowned military and civilian acrobatic pilot was an Enlisted Pilot. Walter H. Beech served as an Enlisted Pilot in 1919 and later founded the Beech Aircraft Company in Wichita, Kansas.

The Air Force honors the third Enlisted Pilot, William C. Ocker, for pioneering instrument flying by naming the Instrument Flight Center at Randolph AFB in his memory.

Captain Claire Chennault organized a flight demonstration team at Maxwell Air Field in 1932, called the "Men on the Flying Trapeze" (the forerunner of the Thunderbirds), which at one time included two Enlisted Pilots, Sergeant William C. McDonald and Sergeant John H. Williamson. Staff Sergeant Ray Clinton flew solo stunt and backup for the team.

The Enlisted Pilots' accomplishments are many and their legend is a long one of dedication and patriotism. Seventeen became Fighter Pilot Aces and thirteen became General Officers. They pioneered many air routes throughout the world. After release from active duty, they became airline pilots, airline union heads, corporate executives, bank presidents, teachers, doctors, manufacturers of racing cars, corporate aviation department heads, and much, much more.

Of the almost 3,000 American Enlisted Pilots from 1912 through 1942, approximately 600 remain. They are a terminal organization—most of them are in their early eighties.

According to retired USAF General Edwin F. Wenglar, chairman of the Grand Muster Reunion, 75 to 100 of these grand Airmen will be able to attend their reunion, which could very well be the last gathering of the finest and most magnificent aviators in the annals of aviation history.

RECOGNIZING ARMOND MORRIS AS
THE LANCASTER SUNBELT EXPO
SOUTHEASTERN FARMER OF
THE YEAR FOR GEORGIA

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate Armond Morris, of Ocilla, for his recent selection as Georgia's Lancaster Sunbelt Expo Southeastern Farmer of the Year. Armond has farmed in South

Georgia for the past 38 years. Throughout those years, his operation has grown to over 2,000 acres and includes several different crops, such as cotton, peanuts, corn, watermelons, and cantaloupes.

Armond's service and contribution to the agriculture community go well beyond the fields and dirt roads of South Georgia. Armond is the current chairman of the Georgia Peanut Commission, which represents over 7,000 peanut farmers in Georgia. Conducting programs that deal with the research and promotion of Georgia peanuts. Armond is also a board member of the American Peanut Council, which is responsible for peanut farmers across the country. Armond is not alone with his service to the agriculture community. He and his wife, Brenda, manage Morris Agricultural Services. Morris Agricultural Services is a USDA-approved peanut buying point and it also provides South Georgia farmers with chemicals and fertilizer.

Armond will join seven other state winners at the Sunbelt Agricultural Expo, which is held in my hometown of Moultrie, Georgia, in October. Armond and the other state winners will be recognized at the Expo, and one of them will be named the Lancaster Sunbelt Expo Southeastern Farmer of the Year.

Agriculture is very important to South Georgia and Armond represents the type of farmer the agriculture community needs in the future. He has helped out his fellow farmers and his community throughout his 38 years of farming, and I know that this help will continue.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in recognizing and congratulating Armond Morris on his outstanding achievements and service to our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5215, THE
"CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL
EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2002"

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce on behalf of myself, Mr. SAWYER and Mrs. MALONEY, the proposed "Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002."

This bill would implement a pledge made by the President in his Management Agenda to improve Federal statistical programs. The bill, which the Administration drafted and supports, builds upon legislation that I introduced in the 106th Congress. That bill, H.R. 2885, the "Statistical Efficiency Act of 1999," received strong bipartisan support and was approved by the full House. Similar to that bill, H.R. 5215, it has two primary objectives. One is to enable the Federal Government's three principal statistical agencies—the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis—to share the business data they collect. This shared information would substantially enhance the accuracy of economic statistics by resolving serious data inconsistencies that now exist. It would also reduce reporting burdens on the businesses that supply those data.

The second and equally important objective of this bill is to ensure that the confidential

data that citizens and businesses provide to Federal agencies for statistical purposes are subject to uniform and rigorous protections against unauthorized use. Accurate statistical data are essential to informed public and private decision-making in a host of important areas. This data make vital contributions to understanding the Nation's economy and its many facets, such as the impact of technology on productivity growth. The Nation's core economic indicators—the Gross Domestic Product and other key statistical aggregates—form the cornerstone of Federal budgetary and monetary policy.

Yet, growing data anomalies and inconsistencies raise questions about the accuracy of our economic statistics. For example, the Gross Domestic Product has recently experienced a historically high measurement error by about \$200 billion. Such serious data inconsistencies affect the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and call into question the accuracy with which these agencies track industry output, employment and productivity trends. For example, during the last economic census in 1997, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported payroll data in the information technology sector that were 13 percent higher than the data reported by the Census Bureau. There was a 14 percent disparity in the payroll data reported by these two agencies for the motor freight, transportation and warehousing industries.

This bill would remove the statutory barriers that now prevent the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis from sharing and comparing statistical data. According to the Administration, this would largely eliminate the anomalies that now exist in Federal statistics data and thereby greatly enhance their quality.

The bill would also eliminate much of the duplicative data collection that now occurs. Multiple agencies have a critical need for the same information but are prohibited from sharing it. Allowing these agencies to share this information will ease reporting burdens on businesses.

Let me emphasize several important features of the data-sharing provisions of the bill. First, the data-sharing provisions apply only to the three agencies I have mentioned—the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The data-sharing provisions would not extend to other Federal agencies. Second, the bill's provisions apply only to the sharing of business data. They do not extend to household and demographic data that individual citizens provide to the Federal Government.

Third, the enhanced data-sharing can be used only for statistical purposes. Fourth, the data-sharing will be closely controlled under written agreements that specify: which data is to be shared; the statistical purposes for which the data can be used; the individuals who are authorized to receive the data; and appropriate security safeguards.

As I mentioned earlier, the other part of the bill would enhance the protection of data that businesses and citizens provide to the Federal Government on a confidential basis. In contrast to the bill's narrow data-sharing authorities, its confidentiality protections are very broad. They apply to all Federal agencies that collect data for statistical purposes from businesses or individuals under a pledge of confidentiality.

The bill provides a clear and consistent standard for the use of confidential statistical information. Specifically, it prohibits the Federal Government from using such information for any non-statistical purpose. The bill defines a prohibited non-statistical purpose as including the use of data in individually identifiable form for any administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, adjudicative or other purpose that affects the rights, privileges or benefits of the person or organization supplying the information.

The bill would also prohibit the disclosure of such information under the Freedom of Information Act. This bill would provide appropriate safeguards to ensure that data supplied under a pledge of confidentiality are used only for statistical purposes. It imposes criminal penalties on Federal employees or agents who willfully disclose information in violation of the bill's requirements.

The bill, thus, provides one uniform set of confidentiality protections to supplant the ad hoc statutory protections that now exist. It also establishes statutory protections in some areas where no such protections currently exist.

The bill's enhanced confidentiality protections will improve the quality of Federal statistics by encouraging greater cooperation on the part of respondents. Even more important, these protections ensure that the Federal Government does not abuse the trust of those who provide data to it under a pledge of confidentiality.

Mr. Speaker, the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 makes important, common sense and long overdue improvements in our Nation's statistical programs. It is a bipartisan, good Government measure that has the Administration's strong support. I urge my colleagues to join with us to achieve prompt enactment of the bill.

IN TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J.
REARDON

HON. ROGER F. WICKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant and a leader in the field of higher education in the state of Mississippi. On August 15, 2002, University of Mississippi Dean of Students Dr. Thomas J. (Sparky) Reardon will celebrate 25 years of faithful service to the state of Mississippi and to his alma mater.

Dr. Reardon began his career in university administration as coordinator of pre-admissions and was later promoted to the post of associate director of student services. He assumed the job of dean of students in 2001. Dr. Reardon has been a tremendous influence on the lives of two generations of students during his distinguished career at Ole Miss. His leadership and experience have been assets during the tenure of three chancellors and countless faculty and staff members over the past quarter century.

He is a well-established professional in the field of Greek life on campus. He was recognized nationally in 1987 with the Association of Fraternity Advisors' Distinguished Service

Award and received that organization's prestigious Robert H. Schaffer Award in 1998. Dr. Reardon has been honored with citations from individual international fraternities such as Kappa Alpha Order, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Phi Gamma Delta, as well as from other colleges and universities throughout the country.

Dr. Reardon has also continued to be actively involved in the affairs of his own fraternity, Phi Delta Theta. His contributions and wise counsel as a devoted alumnus have earned the respect and admiration of these young men over the years.

A native of Clarksdale, Mississippi, Dr. Reardon is also a devoted member and leader at St. John's Catholic Church in Oxford.

I have known Sparky Reardon for more than 33 years. He is the personification of the excellence, achievements, and traditions that are the University of Mississippi. He has been a friend and mentor to thousands of students and colleagues during his remarkable career. I am proud to call him my friend and honored to join this tribute to his 25 years of service to Ole Miss and the state of Mississippi.

SIMPLIFY THE HOME OFFICE DEDUCTION HOME OFFICE TAX SIMPLIFICATION ACT

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, joined by my colleague the Majority Whip of the House, to introduce the Home Office Simplification Act. This legislation will provide much-needed simplification for home-based small business owners which will total 11 million this year.

Today's tax code allows an individual who operates a small business in their home to deduct certain expenses associated with running that home-based business. But not surprisingly, this provision of the tax code is incredibly complex. Since the vast majority of home business operators cannot afford an accountant or tax attorney to decipher all the requirements and avoid potential tax traps, they simply decline to file for the deductions that they are actually eligible for.

STANDARD DEDUCTION

First, the legislation creates a standard deduction of \$2500. Taxpayers who meet eligibility requirements could avoid the administrative and calculations nightmare required by itemizing by simply claiming a standard deduction. The \$2500 benefit is the equivalent of the average tax home office benefits claimed by those who filed in recent tax years. This amount would be indexed to annual inflation.

REPEAL OF DEPRECIATION RECAPTURE PROVISIONS

This legislation also addresses one of the key deterrents that prevent small business owners from claiming the tax benefits for a home-based business—depreciation recapture provisions. Under changes to the law made in 1997, a home-based business owner, like any other business, can depreciate or "write off" over time, capital asset investments they make in their business. However, if at some point they sell the home, then that depreciation must be "recaptured." The effect of that requirement is that homeowners do not get the full benefit of the capital gains tax exclu-

sion which exempts \$250,000 (\$500,000 for married) on the gain on the sale of a primary residence. The recapture provision put in place in 1997, should be repealed.

This legislation is an important step in the right direction—addressing the need to simplify the tax code for a growing sector of small businesses, the leading job creators in our economy. The Home Office Simplification Act is a beginning effort to make the tax code more user-friendly for those entrepreneurs creating opportunities for themselves and their families at home.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). As a cosponsor of this monumental legislation in 1990, I know how significant this legislation is to people with disabilities in my district and throughout the United States.

Before the ADA was enacted in 1990, most people with disabilities were shut out of mainstream American life because of the arbitrary, unjust, and outmoded societal attitudes and practices. When President Bush signed the ADA, the world's first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities, into law in front of 3000 people on the White House lawn on July 26, 1990, the event represented an historical benchmark and a milestone in America's commitment to full and equal opportunity for all of its citizens. The emphatic directive presented in the legislation is that 43 million Americans with disabilities are full-fledged citizens and as such are entitled to legal protections that ensure them equal opportunity and access to the mainstream of American life.

The ADA recognizes that the surest way to America's continued vitality and strength is through the contributions of all its citizens. The achievements and accomplishments of individuals with disabilities are a milestone for this country as a whole and it is important to support the goals and ideas of the ADA. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring the 12th anniversary of the ADA and in strong support for strong protections of the rights of those with disabilities.

CONDEMNING ANTI-SEMITISM

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the terrible acts of anti-Semitism that have taken place in the last year in the United States and abroad. We cannot stand by in silence and fail to speak out against violence and intimidation.

Recently, Congress passed H. Res. 393, a measure I was proud to cosponsor and support. H. Res. 393 decries the rising tide of anti-Semitism in Europe and cites an alarming

list of examples that stretch across the continent. Synagogues have been attacked; Jewish cemeteries have been defaced; Jewish students have been assaulted.

This resolution condemns anti-Semitism in Europe, as we should. We must also condemn it closer to home.

In my own district, in Oakland, California, federal agents are investigating suspicious fires at Beth Jacob Congregation. These acts of arson scarred a century-old building, but did not dim the spirit of this synagogue. Nor did they diminish the bonds of community: instead these acts of violence inspired gestures of friendship and support. Students at the Zion Lutheran School donated toys to replace playthings lost in the fires. These children have a lot to teach us about the power of friendship.

Sadly, we have much to learn. In addition to the fires at Beth Jacob, there have been other disturbing cases of intimidation and hatred against Jews.

In the Bay Area, on college campuses where traditions of tolerance and freedom of expression run deep, Jewish student centers have been vandalized. In the birthplace of the Free Speech movement, people have been harassed on the basis of their beliefs.

Diversity is one of our great strengths. Tolerance is one of our finest virtues. Hatred must not cloud these fundamental principles. We must strive to plant the seeds of peace and renew our commitment to these basic freedoms.

Burning a house of worship, a synagogue, is an act of terror. It is designed to instill fear and inspire hatred. And, yes, we must condemn such acts in Europe. And in California.

Violence and intimidation are utterly wrong. We must all condemn anti-Semitism, in all its forms.

Such acts are hate crimes. Just as I supported H. Res. 393, I strongly support other legislation to recognize hate crimes and to express the sense of Congress condemning violence and prejudice.

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF THE WEB-BASED ENROLLMENT ACT OF 2002

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of a piece of legislation that will provide an e-government solution to the complicated process of signing kids up for health insurance, the SCHIP Web-Based Enrollment Act of 2002. This bill provides a simple, targeted method for expanding access to children's health care by giving states the flexibility they need to implement web-based enrollment programs for SCHIP.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 established the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), a program that allows states to cover uninsured children in families with incomes that are above Medicaid eligibility levels. Like Medicaid, SCHIP is a federal-state matching program, but spending has fallen well below allotment levels for a variety of reasons. One of the most striking reasons is that states have had difficulty enrolling enough children to meet the allotment standards. Enrollment in SCHIP has involved lots of red-

tape, and the complexity of the application has discouraged families from signing up.

To address this problem, states are beginning to utilize new technology and the Internet to streamline enrollment in SCHIP and Medicaid. This new technology has enabled states to reduce program enrollment time, improve accuracy, increase access for applicants, and centralize social service applications in state government. States that have launched or are planning to launch web-based enrollment in SCHIP include: California, Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

While web-based enrollment is promising, many states are challenged by high start-up costs. This bill would provide states with more flexibility to use their federal SCHIP funds for this kind of activity, and would create a grant program to help States promote web-based enrollment.

The SCHIP Web-Based Enrollment Act of 2002 meets these objectives in the following ways: First, it would allow states to use unused, "retained" (redistributed from the federal government back to the state) SCHIP money for this effort. Under current law, a state may use up to 10 percent of retained 1998 allotments for outreach activities approved by the Secretary. The bill adds an additional provision under that section that allows states to use ANY AMOUNT of their retained funds for web-based enrollment outreach.

Second, the bill establishes a separate grant program, allowing states to apply for additional funds (separate from SCHIP money) for this purpose. The grant program would make \$50 million available over 5 years, and grants would be subject to a match rate. The match rate would be tied to their SCHIP match rate, but states would be eligible for up to 20 percent more than their rate, not to exceed 90 percent.

Finally, this legislation provides assistance to states from HHS for development and implementation of the web-based enrollment system by providing information and technical assistance.

There are nine million uninsured children in the United States. In fact, a child is born without health insurance every minute in this country. We must do everything we can to make it easier for families to enroll children in the health insurance programs available to them. I believe that this bill will provide the necessary means to help states expand enrollment in SCHIP. I urge my Colleagues to support this important legislation. Thank you.

MONETARY PRACTICES

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, as the attached article ("A Classic Hayekian Hangover") by economists Roger Garrison and Gene Callahan makes clear, much of the cause for our current economic uneasiness is to be found in the monetary expansion over most of the past decade. In short, expansion of the money supply as made possible by the policy of fiat currency, leads directly and inexorably to the kind of problems we have seen in the financial markets of late. Moreover, if we do not make

the necessary policy changes, we will eventually see similar problems throughout the entire economy.

As the authors point out, our ability to understand the linkage between inflated money supplies and subsequent economic downturns is owing to the ground breaking work of the legendary economists of the Austrian school. This Austrian Business Cycle (or "ABC") theory has long explained the inevitable downside that attends to a busting of the artificial bubble created by inflationary fiat monetary practices.

In the current instance, the fact that there has been nearly a decade of significant increases in the seasonally adjusted money supply, as measured by MZM (as shown by the chart included with the article), serves as a direct explanation for the over capitalization and excess confidence which we have seen recently leaving financial markets. In short, as this article shows, the Austrian theory alone understands the causes for what has been termed "irrational exuberance" in the financial markets.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the authors of this fine article as well as to call it to the attention of my colleagues in hopes that we will not merely understand its implications but also that we find the courage to change monetary policy so that we will not see a repeat performance of this year's market volatility.

A CLASSIC HAYEKIAN HANGOVER

(By Roger Garrison and Gene Callahan)

Are investment booms followed by busts like drinking binges are followed by hangovers? Dubbing the idea "The Hangover Theory" (Slate, 12/3/98), Paul Krugman has attempted to denigrate the business-cycle theory introduced early last century by Austrian economist Ludwig von Mises and developed most notably by Nobelist F. A. Hayek.

Yet, proponents of the Austrian theory have themselves embraced this apt metaphor. And if investment is the intoxicant, then the interest rate is the minimum drinking age. Set the interest rate too low, and there is bound to be trouble ahead.

The metaphorical drinking age is set by—and periodically changed by—the Federal Reserve. In our Fed-centric mixed economy, the understanding that "the Fed sets interest rates" has become widely accepted as a simple institutional fact. But unlike an actual drinking age, which has an inherent degree of arbitrariness about it, the interest rate cannot simply be "set" by some extra-market authority. With market forces in play, it has a life of its own.

The interest rate is a price. It's the price that brings into balance our eagerness to consume now and our willingness to save and invest for the future. The more we save, the lower the market rate. Our increased saving makes more investment possible; the lower rate makes investments more future oriented. In this way, the market balances current consumption and economic growth.

Price fixing foils the market. Government mandated ceilings on apartment rental rates, for instance, create housing shortages, as is well known by anyone who has gone apartment hunting in New York City. Similarly, a legislated interest-rate ceiling would cause a credit shortage: The volume of investment funds demanded would exceed people's actual willingness to save.

But the Fed can do more than simply impose a ceiling on credit markets. Setting the interest rate below where the market would have it is accomplished not by decree but by increasing the money supply, temporarily masking the discrepancy between supply and demand. This papering over of the credit

shortage hides a problem that would otherwise be obvious, allowing it to fester beneath a binge of investment spending.

An artificially low rate of interest, then, sets the economy off on an unsustainable growth path. During the boom, investment spending is excessively long-term and overly optimistic. Further, high levels of consumer spending draw real resources away from the investment sector, increasing the gap between the resources actually available and the resources needed to see the long-term and speculative investments through to completion.

Save more, and we get a market process that plays itself out as economic growth. Pump new money through credit markets, and we get a market process of a very different kind: It doesn't play itself out; it does itself in. The investment binge is followed by a hangover. This is the Austrian theory in a nutshell. (Ironically, it is the theory that Alan Greenspan presented forty years ago when he lectured for the Nathaniel Branden Institute.) We believe that there is strong evidence that the United States is now in the hangover phase of a classic Mises-Hayek business cycle.

In recent years money-supply figures have become clouded by institutional and technological change. But in our view, a tale-telling pattern is traced out by the MZM data reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. ZM standing for "zero maturity," this monetary aggregate is a better indicator of credit conditions than are the more narrowly defined M's.

After increasing at a rate of less than 2.5% during the first three years of the Clinton administration, MZM increased over the next three years of the Clinton administration, MZM increased over the next three years (1996-1998) at an annualized rate of over 10%, rising during the last half of 1998 at a binge rate of almost 15%.

Sean Corrigan, a principal in Capital Insight, a UK-based financial consultancy, has recently detailed the consequences of the expansion that came in "... autumn 1998, when the world economy, still racked by the problems of the Asian credit bust over the preceding year, then had to cope with the Russian default and the implosion of the mighty Long-Term Capital Management." Corrigan goes on: "Over the next eighteen months, the Fed added \$55 billion to its portfolio of Treasuries and swelled repos held from \$6.5 billion to \$22 billion ... [T]his translated into a combined money market mutual fund and commercial bank asset increase of \$870 billion to the market peak, of \$1.2 trillion to the industrial production peak, and of \$1.8 trillion to date—twice the level of real GDP added in the same interval" (<http://www.mises.org/fullarticle.asp?control=754>).

The party was in full swing, and the Fed kept the good times rolling by cutting the fed funds rate a whole basis point between June 1998 and January 1999. The rate on 30-year Treasuries dropped from a high of over 7% to a low of 5%. Stock markets soared. The NASDAQ composite went from just over 1000 to over 5000 during the period, rising over 80% in 1999 alone. With abundant credit being freely served to Internet start-ups, hordes of corporate managers, who had seemed married to their stodgy blue-chip companies, suddenly were romancing some sexy dot-com that had just joined the party.

Meanwhile consumer spending stayed strong—with very low (sometimes negative) savings rates. Growth was not being fueled by real investment, which would require foregoing current consumption to save for the future, but by the monetary printing press.

As so often happens at bacchanalia, when the party entered the wee hours, it became

apparent that too many guys had planned on taking the same girl home. There were too few resources available for all of their plans to succeed. The most crucial—and most general—unavailable factor was a continuing flow of investment funds. There also turned out to be shortages of programmers, network engineers, technical managers, and other factors of production. The rising prices of these factors exacerbated the ill effects of the shortage of funds.

The business plans for many of the startups involved negative cash flows for the first 10 or 15 years, while they “built market share.” To keep the atmosphere festive, they needed the host to keep filling the punch bowl. But fears of inflation led to Federal Reserve tightening in late 1999, which helped bring MZM growth back into the single digits (8.5% for the 1999–2000 period). As the punch bowl emptied, the hangover—and the dot-com bloodbath—began. According to research from Webmatters.com, at least 582 Internet companies closed their doors between May 2000 and July of this year. The plunge in share price of many of those still alive has been gut wrenching. The NASDAQ retraced two years of gains in a little over a year.

During the first half of 2001, the Fed demonstrated—with its half-dozen interest-rate cuts and a near-desperate MZM growth of over 23%—that you can’t recreate euphoria in the midst of a hangover.

It all adds up to the Austrian theory. As a final twist to our story, we note that Krugman, who before could only mock the Austrians, has recently given us an Austrian account of our macroeconomic ills. In his “Delusions of Prosperity” (New York Times, 8/14/01), Krugman explains how our current difficulties go beyond those of a simple financial panic:

“We are not in the midst of a financial panic, and recovery isn’t simply a matter of restoring confidence. Indeed, excessive confidence [fostered by unduly low interest rates maintained by rapid monetary growth?—RG & GC] may be part of the problem. Instead of being the victims of self-fulfilling pessimism, we may be suffering from self-defeating optimism. The driving force behind the current slowdown is a plunge in business investment. It now seems clear that over the last few years businesses spent too much on equipment and software and that they will be cautious about further spending until their excess capacity has been worked off. And the Fed cannot do much to change their minds, since equipment spending [at least when such spending has already proved to be excessive—RG & GC] is not particularly sensitive to interest rates.”

With Krugman on the verge of rediscovering the policy-induced self-reversing process that we call the Austrian theory of the business cycle, we confidently claim that current macroeconomic conditions are best described as a classic Hayekian hangover. The Austrian theory, of course, gives us no policy prescription for converting this ongoing hangover into renewed euphoria. But it does provide us with the best guide for avoiding future ones.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 5120) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleagues, and I will ask for their help today because Michigan is in need.

In the Civil War, Michigan mustered 90,000 troops to defend the Union. During that tumultuous time in our history, Abraham Lincoln was quoted as saying: “Thank God for Michigan.” We have the second most diverse agricultural crop in the United States. We offer all the flavors of this great country to our fellow States.

Michigan is responsible for creating the permanent middle class in America when Henry Ford decided to pay the workers on the line \$5 a day. During World War II, Michigan converted all of its automobile production plants into plants that produced military arsenal, making Michigan the arsenal of democracy for the world. We did that for the United States of America. Michigan is home of the Great Lakes, which account for 20 percent of the world’s fresh water, all of it worth defending. And I am here to tell you today that Michigan right now is under attack. I need every colleague in this House from Maine to California to Florida and in between to step up to the plate and say, “We will stand beside you, those who have stood by America before.”

In the year 2000, Canadians sent 4.2 million cubic yards of waste to Michigan, nearly double from the year before. Canada is the second largest land mass country in the world, and yet they are unable to handle their own trash. This situation gets worse.

Toronto is scheduled to close its last landfill at the end of the year. Recently, city workers in Toronto went on strike. I want to point this out to you. This is the scene in Toronto just a few weeks ago: trash blocking roadways. This is a park area filled with trash from Toronto. As you can see, the residents were throwing bags of garbage over the fence, piling up everywhere all across their city.

Here is the bad news. All of that trash that my colleagues see right here is coming to the great State of Michigan and we are absolutely uncertain as to its contents. Let me just quote for my colleagues a woman from Toronto as quoted in the Toronto Star, when city workers settled a strike that allowed garbage to pile up in the streets. She was quoted as saying “I’m relieved that it’s on its way. It was polluted, smelly and germ.”

160 semi-trucks each day are delivering polluted, smelly and germ Toronto trash to the great State of Michigan. At the end of this year, when Toronto’s last remaining landfill closes, that number is expected to exceed 250 trucks every day of this trash in our landfills. Michigan has had a long-term plan to deal with its own garbage. Just with Canadian trash alone, Michigan’s landfill capacity has been reduced from 20 years to 10 years, and getting smaller every day.

In one landfill that accepts Canadian trash, PCBs and soiled coffin waste were discovered. The needle program in Toronto is coming to a landfill near you great citizens of Michigan.

This amendment is important today. There is a lot of work we need to do on this issue to stop Canadian trash. However, we ought to

have the courage today to stand with our fellow Michiganders to give them at least the hope of protecting their environment in the great State of Michigan.

The purpose of my amendment is to hire six U.S. Customs agents to be stationed 24 hours a day on the Ambassador Bridge and the Blue Water Bridge, three at each bridge for every shift. The sole responsibility of these agents will be to inspect Canadian trash coming into Michigan. The money provided includes dollars for equipment, training and benefits.

Now, the only way to know what’s in this trash is to get our hands dirty and inspect it. Let’s find out where the PCBs are coming from, where the soiled coffin waste is coming from and where the bottles are coming, since Canada does not have a bottle deposit program like Michigan.

This is the right and decent thing to do, to let us in Michigan defend our borders as we have stood with the rest of this country to defend theirs.

I am going to ask my colleagues again today, please strongly support this amendment. We want to make sure that every trash container coming into Michigan meets existing environmental and health regulations. Today, we have no assurance that is happening. Today, we cannot be certain that there is no leeching from this material, ruining our lakes, our streams and ruining the great land of Michigan.

Instead of spending a little more money going after grandma who owes the IRS \$12, we are going to spend just a little bit less from the \$4 billion account that we are reducing to protect the health and environment of my home State, the great State of Michigan. I challenge all of my colleagues to please support this issue. Stand loudly with us as we tell the Canadians to please handle their own trash and leave the littering to those who get a ticket.

IN HONOR OF DORIS THOMAS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay final tribute to my friend Doris Thomas, who died peacefully on July 8 in San Francisco. Doris was a long-time community organizer and political activist who worked tirelessly to empower local communities through political involvement. Doris was a leader in our City, and I join so many other San Franciscans in mourning her passing.

Born in Laurel, Mississippi, to the Reverend Simon S. Thomas and Rosa Henry, Doris was one of five children. After earning a B.A. from Hampton University and a law degree from Howard University in Washington D.C., Doris moved to San Francisco. From 1963 until 1983 she served as District Director for the great Congressman Philip Burton. She was a patient, savvy problem solver who specialized in immigration issues. After Congressman Burton’s death she worked for his wife, Congresswoman Sala Burton. Doris also worked for Mayors Frank Jordan and Willie Brown as a program manager for the Mayor’s Office of Community Development.

Doris was a tireless champion of the African-American Community and a member of

the Black Leadership Forum. Her public service transcended any particular organization, however, and she was active in the Chinese-American Democratic Club, the Democratic Women's Political Forum, and other groups. She contributed her political expertise to many campaigns, including those of Philip Burton, Sala Burton, Frank Jordan, Jesse Jackson, and my own.

After retiring from Congressional work in 1987, Doris turned her focus to government and political consulting, specializing in immigration law. In addition to helping countless individuals earn citizenship, she dedicated herself to voter education. Among her influential efforts for political mobilization was her role as founder of the Bayview-Hunters Point Democratic Club.

Doris Thomas was a devoted mother, sister and friend. To her daughter, Tandi, and her sisters, Naomi Gray and Ruth Long, I extend my deepest sympathies. To all those who loved Doris, thank you for sharing her with us.

DISAPPROVAL OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT TO PRODUCTS OF VIETNAM

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 101, Disapproval of Trade Waiver Authority With Respect To Vietnam. This resolution puts the principles of the United States first, and is required of this House in light of both the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act and recent events affecting our diplomatic relationship with this developing nation.

United States' law requires that permanent normal trade relations be granted to non-market economies that the president can certify have free emigration. Absent this showing, the President can waive the provisions of the amendment if doing so will promote emigration in the future.

Last year, Vietnam purchased Boeing aircrafts to initiate the Vietnam-U.S. trade pact. Trade is vital to the development of Vietnam. Vietnam has greatly reduced the incidence of poverty. The World Bank reports that there is a rise in per capita expenditure and also there are widespread reports of improvements in broad well-being. While the progress achieved over the past decade has been impressive by almost any standards, Vietnam still remains a very poor country.

The State Department in its 2001 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices noted that Vietnam has a poor human rights record. This record has worsened. Vietnam continues to commit numerous and serious abuses to its people. Vietnam continues to repress basic political and some religious freedoms. Vietnam continues to restrict significantly civil liberties on grounds of national security and societal stability.

Vietnam, a formerly hostile nation, has a large trade surplus with the United States and a questionable human rights record, and they ask for trade waiver authority review. I do not seek to disparage the gains Vietnam has made in re-engaging the world. I do seek to

create a consistent balance between our trade priorities and the principles we use to steer this nation. We cannot continue to hold ourselves out as a nation of laws and turn our back on our convictions at every economic opportunity.

Therefore, I rise in support of this resolution because our trade policy must be balanced with a sense of moral leadership. We should not hold our trade relationship over Vietnam, nor should we allow globalization to commit us to policies against our best sense as a nation. Vietnam has done much, but it can do more. Other countries may turn a blind eye to issues such as the rights of workers and the environment, but we are not other nations.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.J. Res. 101, disapproving trade waiver authority with respect to Vietnam. It is time to begin thinking about what trade should mean; huge deficits for the U.S. for the sake of a few reforms is not the answer.

IN HONOR OF PASTOR JOHN PARISH

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, In my home town of Eufaula, Oklahoma, we are blessed by a wonderful sense of community, where neighbors help neighbors, and no one is a stranger. One important reason for this great blessing is the inspired guidance of our religious leaders.

One of those leaders has been bringing God's word to not only Eufaula but also, through his daily radio program, to folks throughout Oklahoma, for 27 years. Pastor John Parish of the Lighthouse Christian Center has been a beacon of faith and prayer, of hope and love, and of charity and outreach to the less fortunate.

Though John is not a physically large man, he has a large voice and a large presence that is respected by his congregation and the entire community. He is a caring man and he leads a loving and caring church. During last year's ice storm, you didn't have to be a member of his church to receive an outstretched hand of help from Pastor Parish. He went wherever he was needed.

John is supported in his ministry by his remarkable wife Rhea, and the church's youth ministry is led by his son Jonathan and his wife Kelly. Thanks to the contributions of this wonderful family, Eufaula is a better place to live and raise a family.

This Sunday the community and John's congregation are gathering to celebrate his 50th birthday. I would like to congratulate John on this milestone and thank him for his lifetime of dedication and service to our wonderful Savior, to family and to our community.

STATEMENT IN HONOR OF PHYLLIS WATTIS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay final tribute to one of San Francisco's most gen-

erous patrons of the arts, Phyllis Wattis, who died June 5th at age 97. Phyllis's extraordinary generosity and commitment to artistic, educational, and scientific organizations continues to enrich the lives of all of us who live in the San Francisco Bay Area. Through her philanthropy and her personal warmth, she left an indelible mark on our City and the lives of those who loved and admired her.

Phyllis and her husband Paul moved to San Francisco in 1937. With her pioneering spirit and contagious enthusiasm, Phyllis adopted the arts as her philanthropic cause. In 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Wattis established the Paul L. and Phyllis Wattis Foundation. When her husband died in 1971, she assumed the presidency of the Foundation. After 1988, Phyllis dissolved the foundation and began making individual contributions to a variety of educational and cultural institutions. Her consummate modesty in giving makes it impossible to know the total amount of her contributions, but it has been estimated at \$200 million.

She gave to the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, the San Francisco Symphony, the San Francisco Opera and the San Francisco Art Institute. She donated significantly to the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, first to construct its stunning new home and then to build a world-renowned collection equal to its new building. She funded a new building at the California Academy of Sciences, and gave major grants to the Smith Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, Children's Hospital of San Francisco, UC Irvine, and Bellarmine College Preparatory.

Nearly every major cultural, educational, and scientific organization in San Francisco has benefited from her generosity. For her long service to the community, she received an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from the San Francisco Art Institute and commendations from several San Francisco Mayors. I was proud to nominate her for a National Medal of Arts.

Phyllis's contribution to the arts was not only financial. Her leadership, creativity, and intelligence were immense gifts in their own right. She was never afraid to take risks on new and innovative art, and her vision enabled arts organizations to push forward into new ground. Her sharp eye and captivating personality helped to nurture some of the city's most important cultural institutions.

San Francisco is forever indebted to Phyllis. Her contributions to our cultural resources are immeasurable; her friendship and energy will be sorely missed. It is with great sadness and recognition of their loss that I offer my deepest sympathies to her son Paul, her daughter Carol, her five grandsons, three granddaughters, and eight great grandchildren. Like the art she left behind, our memories of Phyllis are permanent and beautiful.

TRIBUTE TO HON. TONY HALL

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to a dear colleague and friend, the Honorable TONY HALL of Ohio.

We are nearing the time to say good-bye to TONY who has honorably served his constituents of Montgomery County, Ohio for 23

years. We have spent many late nights serving on the Rules Committee together.

TONY has been offered the opportunity to represent the United States as a leading advocate to promote global food security and reduce hunger throughout the world. He will serve as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture based in Rome. His efforts on behalf of the hungry will be greatly missed in the House of Representatives—his work remains a beacon for other members to follow.

Alleviating hunger and improving conditions for the neediest people, both here at home and abroad, has been his personal passion throughout all the years I have worked with him. His new position will enable him to focus on this mission with the full support and authority of the entire United States government.

Representative HALL embodied all the best traditions of this institution. He is known for a commitment to the best interests of his district and the nation as a whole.

With his work and passion he has shown during his years in Congress, he has made this world a better place, and I am very confident he will continue to do so in this new position.

Among his many legislative accomplishments, TONY wrote the bill enacted in 1992 that created the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. He recently wrote legislation to stop importing "conflict diamonds" that are mined in war-torn Africa and which fund Al-Qaeda's international terrorism, and he also spearheaded international efforts to draw consumers' attention to the importance to this "blood trade."

In his new position, TONY HALL will assist international hunger relief. He will help to draw attention to international food, hunger, and agriculture issues before they reach the crisis stage and to promote innovative hunger-related practices by private groups and governments. This position will give him the opportunity to continue to be a leading advocate for ending hunger and promoting food security around the world.

Best Wishes, TONY. And thank you.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CONGRESSMAN TONY HALL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my colleague, and friend, Congressman TONY HALL, as he becomes the United States Ambassador to the United Nations food and agriculture agencies in Rome, Italy.

First elected to the House of Representatives in 1978, TONY has served the good people of Montgomery County, Ohio with distinction and honor. He has been a driving force and advocate for issues like ending world hunger, promoting food security, stopping the importation of "conflict diamonds" in Africa, and an infinite number of legislative accomplishments here in Congress.

He has embraced his role as Congressman in an honorable fashion, and with his experiences as a public servant, I have no doubt that he will step into his new position with the

same grace and fervor that he has demonstrated over the past three decades. Based on his experiences with our own government, there is no better person to lead the fight for human rights.

We will miss his strength and wisdom, but his experiences and passion for the oppressed make him the ideal person to lead the Food and Agriculture arm of the UN. It is hard to see him go, but it would be selfish for us not to let this fine leader use his strengths to help overcome the hunger problems facing our world.

I want to wish TONY all the best as he embarks on this new journey. If his future accomplishments are any reflection of his past contributions, the world will be a better place.

TRIBUTE TO REP. TONY HALL OF OHIO

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, we come to the House floor today to pay tribute to our colleague from Ohio, the Honorable TONY P. HALL.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, TONY was nominated by President Bush to be the United States ambassador to the United Nations food and agricultural agencies located in Rome, Italy. He is awaiting final Senate confirmation, which could come in a matter of days. Once confirmed, he will resign as the representative of the 3rd District of Ohio and take his post in Rome where he will be able to continue his passionate work as a leading advocate for ending hunger and promoting food security around the world.

TONY will be greatly missed in the House of Representatives, but I know that he is absolutely the right person to serve as the United States representative to the World Food Program, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and International Fund for Agricultural Development, all agencies of the United Nations which assist international hunger-relief efforts.

This is a bittersweet time for me. I have had the privilege and honor to call TONY HALL my colleague for two decades, but more importantly, I have come to call TONY HALL my best friend in Congress. Many people don't understand how a Democrat from Ohio and a Republican from Virginia, who more often than not are on the opposite sides of votes in the House, can share a friendship.

But it's been easy to be TONY's friend because he is one of the most decent, sincere, loving, dedicated people that I know. He finds his strength through his deeply held faith in God. I have come to know him well through our weekly Bible study together, where we have shared personal moments about our families, our lives, our work in Congress. We've had weighty and serious discussions, we've laughed together and we've shared tears.

As a public servant, TONY embodies Christ's teachings in Matthew 25: "For I was hungry and you gave Me food; I was thirsty and you gave Me drink . . . inasmuch as you did it to the least of these My brethren, you did it to Me." His life's work is consumed with spiritual purpose.

TONY HALL's name is synonymous with the cause of alleviating hunger both domestically and worldwide. He believes that food is the most basic of human needs, the most basic of human rights, and he has passionately worked to convince others that the cause of hunger, which often gets lost in the legislative shuffle and pushed aside by more visible issues, deserves a prominent share of attention and resources to assist people who are the most at risk and too often the least defended.

But TONY hasn't limited his humanitarian work to hunger issues. He is a tireless advocate for the cause of human rights around the world and most recently has focused his attention on the illicit diamond trade in Sierra Leone. He convinced me to travel with him to Sierra Leone in late 1990 to see how the machete-wielding rebels there have intimidated men, women and children by hacking off arms, legs, and ears. He has led the effort in bringing to the attention of Congress the conflict diamond trade and authoring legislation to certify that the diamonds Americans buy are not tainted with the blood of the people of Sierra Leone and other African nations.

We also traveled together in January to Afghanistan with Congressman JOE PITTS as the first congressional delegation to that country since the war on terrorism. We visited hospitals, an orphanage, schools, and refugee camps. We met with U.S. diplomats and soldiers; with local leaders and officials with direct responsibility for humanitarian problems and refugees; with representatives of United Nations and private relief organizations; and in Pakistan with refugees and members of religious minority groups.

TONY is never deterred in his effort to help make a positive difference in the lives of suffering people. He has traveled to wherever the need arises and met with whomever he can to effect change, taking risks few would take, with his own comfort and safety never entering his mind.

I believe TONY's life destiny is to be a servant, though in his college days, if he'd had a little larger frame, he may have had a career in football. An Ohio native, in 1964 he received his A.B. degree from Denison University in Granville, Ohio, and while at Denison, he was a Little All-American tailback and was named the Ohio Conference's Most Valuable Player in 1963.

But his inner voice and his servant's heart directed him to what would become a career of service. During 1966 and 1967, he taught English in Thailand as a Peace Corps volunteer. He returned to Dayton to work as a realtor and small businessman for several years, but before long, he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives where he served from 1969 to 1972, and then to the Ohio Senate, serving from 1973 to 1978. On November 7, 1978, TONY was elected to the House of Representatives from the 3rd District of Ohio and has served with distinction since.

TONY HALL's worldwide hunger relief quest began in earnest in 1984 when he first visited Ethiopia during that nation's Great Famine. What he saw then, especially the faces of emaciated children, was indelibly etched in his mind, forever transforming him and instilling a passion that drives him in his quest to help feed the starving people of the world.

In 1993 this House, in what has been described in Politics in America as "a wave of frugality," abolished the Select Committee on

Hunger, as well as three other select committees. Having served as chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger and having worked in 1984 as the principal supporter of the legislation which created the Select Committee on Hunger, TONY HALL fought to keep the committee alive because of its importance as a forum to raise the cause of hunger and the very survival of vulnerable populations.

In an effort to use this disappointing event as a means to elevate the problem of hunger, TONY embarked on a 22-day water-only fast. He was also dismayed that congressional leaders would not even let the House vote on the matter. But through his perseverance, the momentum of this fast led to the creation of two new hunger entities: the Congressional Hunger Caucus and the Congressional Hunger Center, which I was honored to co-chair with TONY here in the nation's capital. Those forums allowed TONY to continue the fight against hunger, to ensure that issues of both domestic and world hunger remain at the forefront of national debate, and to accomplish what always was the goal of the Select Committee on Hunger: to push responsible policies and to generate a national sense of urgency to solve hunger once and for all.

His humanitarian work also has focused on efforts to improve human rights conditions around the world—in the Philippines, East Timor, Paraguay, Romania, and the former Soviet Union. In 1983 he founded the Congressional Friends of Human Rights Monitors. He was the principal U.S. nominator of East Timor Bishop Carlos Belo, winner of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize.

TONY himself was nominated three times for the Nobel Peace Prize for his advocacy for hunger relief programs and improving international human rights conditions. He is the author of legislation supporting child survival, basic education, primary health care, micro-enterprise, and development assistance programs in the world's poorest countries.

But while TONY's name is known far and wide for his hunger and human rights work, he also has been a stalwart representative for the people of the 3rd District, vigorously defending his district and its largest employer, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton.

He was the principal author of legislation enacted in 1992 to establish the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. Also in 1992, TONY introduced successful legislation extending the life of the Dayton Area Health Plan which provides health care services to more than 42,000 low-income residents of Montgomery County, costing taxpayers \$1 million less than a traditional health care program.

He was a leader in Congress in support of the Air Force Science and Technology program, which is headquartered at Wright-Patterson. He wrote legislation passed in 1993 which laid the foundation for the privatization of the Energy Department's Miamisburg Mound Plant, a former defense nuclear facility. He has supported legislation to create high tech jobs in the Dayton area that combine the region's strengths in aerospace and automobile manufacturing. He is the author of legislation to improve safety for police and emergency workers assisting stopped vehicles on highways.

The people of his district also know well his work on hunger issues because it was there in 1984 that he founded Saturday Meals for Sen-

iors, a weekend hot lunch program for seniors in need in Dayton which has fed over 10,000 meals at group sites and to shut-ins every year since.

In 1985 TONY introduced legislation incorporated in the 1985 Food Security Act to promote gleaning programs, which gather the produce left behind after commercial harvests, to feed hungry people. He also organized annual gleaning projects in Dayton, beginning in 1986 which salvaged 77 tons over a three-year period, and helped organize gleaning projects throughout Ohio.

Also in 1985, TONY organized STOP HUNGER . . . FAST!, a broad-based, community-wide effort in Dayton, which raised \$330,000 that year for hunger relief efforts in the U.S. and Africa.

There are so many examples of how TONY HALL's passion and principles and Christian values have made a positive difference in the lives of those suffering from hunger around the world for over two decades. His efforts have included work to convince the community of nations that food must never be used as a weapon against hungry people. TONY HALL's legacy of fighting hunger spans from Dayton, Ohio, through Washington, D.C., on to the Horn of Africa and around to North Korea.

In 1982, two years before his work to create the House Select Committee on Hunger, to call attention to wasted food that could be used for hunger relief, TONY organized a media event and luncheon serving only food salvaged from trash cans and then worked for passage of legislation which outlined steps to make food available to hungry people that would otherwise be wasted.

In 1984, following reports of massive famine and starvation, TONY visited relief camps in Ethiopia and revisited the country again in 1987, after working tirelessly during that time to investigate efforts to head off a repeat of Ethiopian famine and encourage early action to prevent loss of life in not only Ethiopia but other drought-stricken nations in sub-Saharan Africa, and urge Ethiopian leaders to allow famine relief to reach all the people of Ethiopia, including regions affected by civil war.

Legislation TONY authored passed the House in 1985 calling on the U.S. to support measures aimed at immunizing the world's children against six major childhood diseases.

TONY successfully led efforts in Congress to earmark \$38 million in FYs 1986–1990 to fund vitamin A programs in developing nations, in light of significant evidence linking vitamin A to improvements in children's health.

TONY visited Haiti with the Select Committee on Hunger in 1987 and again with the Congressional Hunger Caucus in 1993 to investigate humanitarian assistance projects. Following the 1993 visit he helped to secure U.S. Agency for International Development support to assist a leading non-governmental organization to begin feeding over a half million more malnourished Haitians.

In 1988 TONY visited Bangladesh during the devastating flood and upon his return, worked for passage of legislation to aid Bangladesh's recovery from the flood.

In 1989 TONY visited Sierra Leone and convinced Executive Branch officials to change food assistance programs to better serve humanitarian needs.

TONY contacted leaders in Ethiopia calling for a summit to address the issues of providing humanitarian assistance to conflict situ-

ations and the issue of children as victims of war in the Horn of Africa. The summit was held in April 1992. For his hunger legislation and his proposal for a Humanitarian Summit in the Horn of Africa, TONY HALL and the Hunger Committee received the 1992 Silver World Food Day Medal from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

He also is the recipient of the United States Committee for UNICEF 1995 Children's Legislative Advocate Award, U.S. AID Presidential End Hunger Award, and 1992 Oxfam America Partners Award. In 1984, he received the Distinguished Service Against Hunger Award from Bread for the World, the highest award given by the organization to recognize efforts to fight world hunger. In 1988, the U.S. Agency for International Development awarded TONY HALL its Presidential End Hunger Award "for continued demonstrated vision, initiative and leadership in the effort to achieve a world without hunger." He is also a recipient of the NCAA Silver Anniversary Award and received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Asbury College and Eastern College and a Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Loyola College. In 1994, President Clinton nominated TONY HALL for the position of UNICEF Executive Director.

In May 1994, TONY led a Presidential Delegation to the Horn of Africa and was the first U.S. legislator to visit Rwanda. He focused efforts with the Congressional Hunger Caucus to convince the administration to formally recognize that genocide was occurring there and take the lead in the United Nations to establish an international tribunal to bring those responsible for the murder of thousands of Rwandans to trial. After visiting what at the time was the largest refugee camp in history on the east side of Rwanda, he strongly advocated immediate and improved cooperation by all international donors for the relief of Rwandan refugees and convinced administration officials to visit sites of humanitarian disaster in Rwanda leading to the assistance being provided today.

TONY's concern for those suffering in famine-stricken areas took him to North Korea where he first visited in August 1996, just weeks after North Korea's "breadbasket" region was hit by a flood which reduced the country's harvest by half and left the people there vulnerable to a massive food shortage. He returned to North Korea in April 1997 on a humanitarian mission to focus attention on the 5 million people at risk of death from starvation from an imminent famine. To help spur an international response to help the starving North Korean people, TONY traveled to South Korea and Japan in August 1997 to promote additional humanitarian aid. He spoke to the largest church in South Korea and encouraged private efforts to the North. He also urged Japanese officials to consider a larger role in aiding people suffering from severe food shortages and suggested that Japan's surplus rice could leverage price donations to aid people facing starvation in North Korea.

Troubled by continuing reports of worsening conditions for the Korean people and not satisfied that the necessary reforms were in place to avert the crisis the Koreans were facing that was unlike any since the famine that claimed 30 million people in China nearly four decades ago, he made his third visit to North Korea in October 1997 to again call on the world to focus its attention on the disaster unfolding there.

Perhaps what TONY so effectively conveys when he works to help end the suffering of the world's hungry people is his personal conviction that lending humanitarian aid is above politics. In his discussions with North Korean leaders about their country's acceptance of peace talks, they expressed concern about the agenda for the talks and that food aid would be used as a political weapon during the talks. He assured them that the United States had a long tradition of providing food aid solely on a humanitarian basis, which he personally considers a point of pride, and that this policy will continue, and he urged them to begin formal negotiations on the peace talks with that assurance.

He made his fourth trip to famine-stricken North Korea in November 1998, traveling to cities in the far northeastern part of the country and a town south of the Pyongyang capital, visiting orphanages, schools, hospitals, and an "alternative food" factory, before returning to Pyongyang for meetings with senior North Korean government officials and aid workers. He reported that grave-covered hillsides and overflowing orphanages were the most visible changes there since he visited a year earlier.

He observed that the food donated by the United States and others is helping to save the lives of children in North Korea, but that food alone won't cure the ills there. Stopping the dying will take a new focus on health—one sufficient to combat the debilitating effects of contaminated water and an almost complete lack of medicine and one he found missing in the current approach of the government of North Korea. He also reported that private and United Nations health initiatives are impossibly underfunded.

Yet in his visits throughout the countryside, where no one can escape the ravages of famine, TONY HALL found something in this fourth visit with the North Koreans that made him realize that his efforts to help turn the tide toward a brighter future for these suffering people were bearing fruit. He found—hope. He called "heroic" the efforts of ordinary North Koreans to overcome their difficulties, as he saw an "alternative food factory" which turns leaves and twigs into the noodles that are becoming a staple in the diets of too many people. He saw people working at all hours of the day and night, moving the cabbage harvest, gathering twigs for kitchen fires, and gleaning already cleanly picked fields. Denuded hills and rows of crops planted three-quarters up the hills were clear evidence of their desperate efforts.

And when he had the chance to speak with ordinary citizens through his own interpreter and out of the presence of his government "minders," the shyness he had seen in earlier visits was replaced with absolute determination in their voices to overcome their troubles. Even faced with slow starvation, the telltale signs of which show on skin darkened by malnutrition, these brave people have hope, a hope that TONY HALL in his work as a humanitarian ambassador has helped instill by showing the people of North Korea that the community of nations cares and is there to help them in their time of need—"When I was hungry, you gave me food."

TONY's passion took him to southern Sudan in Africa in May 1998 where famine was threatening 700,000 Sudanese people in a nation torn by a 15-year civil war and where 2 million lives had already been lost. His own elo-

quent words in June 1998 from his trip observations may best reflect why TONY HALL is the right person to now be the U.S. ambassador to the U.N. world food programs:

"What I witnessed in Ethiopia convinced me that there was no greater service, besides to the people who elect me to Congress, than to those people who are so desperately poor that they can't even feed themselves. I have been to dozens of countries since then, to some of the regions hit hard by both natural disasters and man-made ones. But it was not until I visited the forgotten nation of Sudan two weeks ago that I saw conditions as terrible as those in Ethiopia. The humanitarian aid reaching those people is a drop in the bucket of what is needed. If we are sincere about stopping the death toll from climbing from two million—to three million people—we have to do more. The people of southern Sudan need food and medicine. But they also need peace, and we should not squander the narrow window that may now exist to bring an end to this hideous war . . . Anyone who has seen the terrible condition of the people in southern Sudan feels the same determination I do to find a way to bring peace—and relief—to them."

TONY's call for an immediate cease-fire and heightened diplomatic attention to Sudan's peace process, and his urging of the United States and other friends of the peace process to step in and enhance and support invigorated negotiations, struck a chord. It's taken some time, but fueled by one of the largest humanitarian relief efforts in history, with the United States providing the greatest share of aid, today's headlines report that breakthroughs in peace talks in Sudan could very well pave the way to end the 19-year civil war in which more than 2 million people have died.

TONY HALL speaks for those in so many desolate places in the world who can't speak for themselves. Playwright George Bernard Shaw once said, "You see things; and you say, 'Why?' But I dream things that never were; and I say, 'Why not?'"

TONY HALL says "Why not?" and follows those words with action. Why not work to stop the suffering of the poorest of the poor? Why not help to feed the starving people? Why not help the desperate people of Sierra Leone or the Sudan?

George Bernard Shaw also said, "The worst sin towards our fellow creature is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity." There is no fiber in TONY HALL's body that knows indifference. He is the essence of humanitarianism, the embodiment of service to mankind, a follower who daily lives Christ's teachings as he seeks ways to feed the hungry and give drink to the thirsty.

His leadership and his vision embrace and offer succor to those in need, even in the most remote corners of the world. His concept to end hunger serves as a beacon to light the way. His achievements in providing lifesaving food to so many is the road map to ending starvation. His efforts to end human misery the world over inspire others to take up that cause.

TONY HALL is an inspiration to everyone fortunate enough to know him. He has a wonderful combination of compassion and passion filled with spiritual purpose—compassion to see the suffering in the less fortunate in the world and the passion to work to do something about it.

Today is a bittersweet time for me, to be sure. My best friend in Congress is leaving, but he will now have the world's stage to continue his life's work of helping to make a difference in the lives of those less fortunate in our world.

Godspeed, my dear friend.

THE HONORABLE TONY HALL

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotion that I say goodbye to my dear friend and colleague, TONY HALL.

Anyone who knows TONY, knows him to be one of the most considerate, and kindest gentlemen ever to grace this House with his presence. There is a reason why he has been nominated three times for the Nobel Peace Prize, where most of us would be honored just to be considered once.

TONY's commitment to the survival of children, particularly in poor countries, along with his support of development assistance programs in the world's neediest countries, makes him eminently qualified to represent the United States to the United Nations food and agriculture agencies in Rome. TONY's work and dedication in promoting hunger relief programs and improving international human rights conditions is legendary. I still remember when, nine years ago, in an effort to draw attention to the plight of hungry people in the US and around the world, he fasted for three weeks in response to the abolishment of the Hunger Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it's this dedication and compassion that will make TONY an excellent Ambassador. While the House will lose a dear and respected friend once he is confirmed by the Senate, the United Nations will gain a fair and principled man who, I am certain, will do wonders for the poor and needy of the world.

Though I am sad to see TONY leave, I am happy for him, and for all the good work that lies ahead of him.

TRIBUTE TO REP. TONY HALL

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my fellow Ohioan and good friend, TONY HALL.

For years, Tony and I have worked together for the benefit of the citizens of the Miami Valley on numerous projects and initiatives. I am very happy that he has this new opportunity to work directly on hunger issues as the United Nations, but it is still very sad to see him leave the House of Representatives.

Tony is now at the end of a nearly 24-year career representing the people of Montgomery County on Capitol Hill and is taking his crusade against hunger to a global stage.

The youngest son of one of Dayton's most beloved mayors, TONY has been a football star, a Peace Corps volunteer, a noted world traveler, a devoted husband and father, and a

dedicated public servant. TONY has become the area's longest-serving Congressman and a three-time Nobel nominee known worldwide of his work against hunger.

In Congress, HALL has been guided by faith and family and never chosen Capitol Hill events over the importance of being home with his wife and children. He has spent 21 years on the House Rules Committee, and I have been pleased to work with TONY on numerous local projects for the Miami Valley: from supporting the National Composites Center, to saving the Air Force Institute of Technology.

Ten years ago, TONY and I worked to establish the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park and we just recently embarked upon a new effort to create the National Aviation Heritage area to preserve Ohio's aviation heritage for the future.

When I first came to Congress, TONY was one of the first Members of Congress to reach out to me, and show me the ropes. He didn't have to do that, and I have always appreciated his willingness to make me feel comfortable in this new environment.

Nobody goes around Capitol Hill grumbling about TONY HALL. He is the genuine article, he works hard for the constituents and he is a man of principle, and of his word.

TONY has managed to be a positive force, despite the difficult challenges he has faced in his personal life. We are all better people because TONY HALL has been here.

As Ohio's Seventh District Representative to the Congress of the United States, I take this opportunity to join with members of the Ohio delegation to honor the efforts and the many outstanding achievements of Rep. TONY HALL. His many contributions as a member of the House of Representatives and leadership will be remembered.

RECOGNIZING THE HONORABLE
TONY HALL

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in bidding farewell to TONY HALL. As Dean of the Ohio Democrats, TONY has provided leadership within the delegation. I have enjoyed serving as co-dean with TONY in working on issues that affect our state. From aerospace to defense to technology to education issues, TONY has been at the fore-

front of developing sound public policy for the benefit of all Ohioans.

TONY has never shied away from the tough issues. His dedication to hunger issues and human rights was born long ago and derives from his spiritual commitment. His life embodies the second great commandment to "Love your neighbor."

That steadfastness has motivated others to get involved and to make a difference. His advocacy of these issues has taken him to numerous hotspots around the globe. Each time he returned home he brought new insights into the problems facing mankind and oppressed communities around the world. He will leave a legacy of better health and quality of life for thousands of less fortunate individuals.

TONY's life will be an inspiration for many others. Like the ripple of a pebble in a pool of water, his life will ripple on in the lives and good works of many others. This is a remarkable achievement over a distinguished career in the House.

TONY now brings these gifts to a new assignment at the United Nations. I can think of no other who will be as dedicated to improving the lives of others around the world as him.

He is an inspiration to each of us and we are the richer for having been his colleague.